DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

*Vol II No 025* *4 February 1983*

ALBANIA

AFP Reports Hoxha Ordered Shehu Assassinated B 1
Foreign Trade Delegation Leaves for Italy B 1
Trade Agreement Signed B 1
Deputy Foreign Minister Returns From Turkey B 1

BULGARIA

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Views Bush Visit to W. Berlin C 1
[Karasimeonov, 2 Feb]
Government Views Swedish Peace Initiative C 1
Announcement on Stanishev Visit to Ethiopia C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Feb]
Polish Domestic Trade Minister Holds Talks C 4
Filipov Receives Lakomiec C 4
Talks End 3 Feb C 4
February Declared 'Month of Temperance' C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Feb]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further Reaction to Bush West Europe Tour D 1
Rusko Commentary D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Feb]
Purpose of Visit Questioned D 2
RUDE PRAVO Noted Visit of DFLP's Hawatimah D 2
[1 Feb]
Bilak Meets With Iraqi Communist Official D 3
Syria's Al-Asad Receives Student Representative D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 1 Feb]
Slovakia' Drive To Integrate Gypsies Noted D 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 28 Jan]
Problems in Youth Political Education Viewed D 5
[TRIBUNA No. 3, 19 Jan]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Commentary Views Nature of Reagan Letter E 1
[Leichtfuss]
Oskar Fischer Addresses Latin American Envoys E 1
Visiting Afghan Deputy Premier Meets Officials E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Feb]
Krenz, Others Attend 'Rock for Peace' Event E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29-30 Jan]

Generals of Ministry for State Security Promoted E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Feb]
Defense Ministry Awards Civil Defense Workers E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Feb]
Briefs: Allotment Gardeners E 3

HUNGARY

Budapest Reports Reagan 'Contradiction' F 1
MAGYAR HIRLAP Assesses Bush Western Europe Trip F 1
[3 Feb]
Swedish Nuclear-Free Zone Proposal Endorsed F 1
Gaspar-Led TU Delegation Returns From Poland F 2
Polish Officials Hold Talks, Sign Accords F 2
Faluvegi, Obodowski Hold Talks F 2
Nemeth Receives Obodowski F 2
Acting Premier Sarlos, Others Seen F 2
Faluvegi, Obodowski Sign Protocol F 3
Mehes, Lukosz Sign Protocol F 3
Reportage on 24-28 Jan Visit by GDR's Felfe F 4
Meets Nemeth, Havasi, Korom F 4
Felfe Interviewed F 4
Maltese Foreign Minister Pays Official Visit F 5
Talks With Puja 2 Feb F 5
Meets Losonczi, Others F 5
Varkonyi Visits Paris, Meets With PCF's Gremetz F 5
Arrives 26 Jan F 5
Returns 29 Jan F 6
Mehes, Marjai Receive Swedish Industrialists F 6
KISZ First Secretary, Delegation Visit Nicaraguan F 6
Arab League Agriculture Delegation Visits F 6
[NEPSZABADSAG 26 Jan]
Sarlos Addresses Workers Guards Meeting in Sarvar F 7

POLAND

UPI Correspondent's Accreditation Suspended G 1
W. European Public Criticizes Bush Mission G 1
Experts Rebut Remarks by FRG's Zimmermann G 2
Olszowski on FRG, Pope, Pain of Sanctions G 3
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 1 Feb]
New Ship Series for USSR Begins in Szczecin G 4
Voivodships Hold Accountability Conferences G 5
Czyrek Attends Lublin Conference G 5
Kalkus at Bialystok Meeting G 5
Mokrzyszczak at Walbrzych Session G 5
Michalek at Slupsk Conference G 6
Voivodship Defense Committees Hold Meetings G 7
More on Sessions G 7
Sejm Committee Discusses Foreign Trade G 7
Walesa on Regime Failure, Continued Struggle [ANSA] G 8
Opinion Poll Assesses Social Moods in 1982-83 G 8
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 31 Jan]
More Than 1 Million Join New Trade Unions G 9
Briefs: Sick Leave Benefits; Envoy to Switzerland G 10

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Visits Prahova County Enterprises H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Ribicic Speech to SAWPY Presidium Reported I 1
Dejanovic Speaks at Session I 3
More on Vidic Speech at Kolarac University I 4
[BORBA 29, 30, 31 Jan]
Assembly Chamber of Republics, Provinces Meets I 5
Meets, Produce, Dairy Prices To Increase 3 Feb I 8
Banning of Student Publication Explained I 8
[BORBA 29 Jan]
Stambolic Departs Indonesia for Burma Visit I 9
USSR Fleet of Warships Arrives in Split I 9
Ambassador Meets With PRC's Hu Yaobang I 9
Diplomatic Relations With Dominican Republic I 9
NIN Reports on Managua Nonaligned Meeting I 10
[No. 1673, 23 Jan]
Nonaligned Summit Discussed With PLO Official I 12
BORBA on Hungary's Political, Economic Situation I 12
[28 Jan]

AFP REPORTS HOXHA ORDERED SHEHU ASSASSINATED

NC021744 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Athens, Feb 2 (AFP) -- Albanian Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu, who died in mysterious circumstances in 1981, allegedly a suicide, was in fact victim of an assassination ordered by chief of state Enver Hoxha, an Albanian refugee said here today. The refugee, Costas Moukas, said that Mr Shehu was murdered by a soldier of Mr Hoxha's bodyguard. Mr Moukas quoted as his source Mr Hoxha's personal secretary, Basnor Mamaki, who was, he said, currently serving a 25-year jail term.

Mr Moukas, speaking at a press conference organised by a support committee for Albanians of Greek origin, said he had met Mr Mamaki at Baltsi Prison, where he himself was serving an eight-year-term for anti-state propaganda. Mr Moukas said that thousands of Albanians were in jail. Besides prisoners of Greek origin, there were numerous Serbs and Jews, he said.

The support committee issued an appeal at the press conference for free speech for Albanian minorities and the respect of human rights in Albania. The committee said that 400,000 Albanians of Greek origin are being persecuted by the Albanian government.

FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ITALY

AU031427 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Tirana, February 3 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci left for the Italian Republic and the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. To see the delegation off at the airport were Minister of Home Trade Osman Murati and others.

Trade Agreement Signed

AU031958 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] A document for trade exchanges for 1983 between the Governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Italy was signed in Rome today. For the Albanian side the document was signed by Foreign Trade Minister Shane Korbeci and the the Italian side by Foreign Trade Minister Nikola Capria. Taking part in the signing ceremony were professor Coraba, general director in the Foreign Trade Ministry; (Tozolli), diplomatic councillor to the Foreign Trade Ministry; Gentile, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; members of both delegations and other Italian officials. Also present was Bashkim Dino, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Italy.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM TURKEY

AU031426 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Tirana, February 3 (ATA) -- The vice-minister of foreign affairs of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, Sokrat Plaka, who at the invitation of the vice-secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Ercument Yavuzalp, paid a friendly visit to Turkey, returned home.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO VIEWS BUSH VISIT TO W. BERLIN

AU031304 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Feb 83 p 7

[Commentary by Panteley Karasimeonov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent: "Pressure on the Partners Is Intensified -- George Bush's Visit to West Berlin"]

[Text] West Berlin, 1 Feb (correspondent's report) -- The first stage of the carefully staged tour of U.S. Vice President Bush to several NATO member-states, which is accompanied by a great propaganda clamor, confirmed the forecasts of most observers that the high-ranking U.S. guests would devote his greatest efforts to "correcting" the West European public opinion as regards the goals of the U.S. foreign political and military strategy.

Following his brief stay in Bonn, he paid a 20-hour visit to West Berlin, where last last night he delivered a long-awaited "programmatic" speech, mapping out the basic stands of U.S. foreign policy at the present stage of development.

Permeated by emotional rhetoric and describing the United States as the only guarantor of peace and freedom, the speech pursued a very definite goal -- namely the justification of the disastrous policy of super-rearmament conducted by the Ronald Reagan team -- in the eyes of the West European. As expected, the speaker addressed gross accusations against the policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, deliberately failing to mention all their peace-loving initiatives which recently evoked such a wide response throughout the world.

In his speech the guest from overseas pleaded for the Brussels decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, declaring that this is the only possible way of countering the "Soviet threat." He further dwelled on the well-known U.S. position in favor of the "zero option," to which the negotiating sides at the Geneva talks should aspire. Bush unmistakably revealed that the United States firmly adheres to this position and that it will strive for unilateral concessions on the part of the Soviet Union on the question of missile-nuclear armament. He appealed to all NATO member-countries to act unanimously so that more pressure may be exerted upon the USSR, forcing it to make more concessions.

All those who were expecting to hear some constructive notes in this speech, or to discover elements of genuine striving to achieve actual results in the Soviet-American dialogue were disappointed. The generalizing and pompous phrases, the sermon-like and patronizing style of the speech could hardly conceal the true goals of a policy which is aimed at military superiority and confrontation, a policy which pushes the world toward the brink of a nuclear disaster. Even Reagan's open letter to the peoples of Europe, read by Bush, which was supposed to exert a bomb-like effect and to convince public opinion on the continent of the peace-loving aspirations of the President, was welcomed with unconcealed scepticism and as a manifestation of hypocrisy. This was quite clear from today's press conference given by Bush at which the West Berlin and foreign journalists were testing the wordy "peace-loving spirit" expressed by the vice president to find out whether it corresponds to specific intentions. Those journalists characterized the most recent moves of the White House as propaganda manuevers.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS SWEDISH PEACE INITIATIVE

AU032026 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 3 Feb 83

["Bulgaria on Swedish Initiative for Europe Free of Tactical Nuclear Weapons" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 3 (BTA) -- The following announcement has been circulated here:

The Government of Sweden has recently addressed Bulgaria and the other Warsaw Pact treaty member-countries, as well as the NATO states, the neutral countries and some non-aligned states with the proposal to create in Europe a zone free of "tactical nuclear weapons". The zone is proposed to be approximately 300 km wide, i.e. 150 km on each side of the demarcation line between the Warsaw Treaty states and the NATO member-countries.

It is stated in the reply sent by Bulgaria to the Swedish Government that the Bulgarian Government attaches primary importance to the disarmament issues, especially in the sphere of nuclear arms, and that it greets and regards with good feelings and understandings any concrete step along these lines. The Bulgarian Government regards the creation of zones free of nuclear weapons as one of the possible ways to limit the spreading of nuclear arms, to reduce the threat of a nuclear war, to increase trust between the peoples. Bulgaria's initiative to put the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans on practical grounds is an expression of this line. The proposal of the Swedish Government, based on a similar proposal of the independent Commission for the Questions of Disarmament and Security, is in accordance with the efforts of the people and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to create nuclear-free zones in different parts of Europe, including in the Balkans, due to which it is well understood and backed by the Bulgarian public and the Bulgarian Government. A preliminary study has shown that this proposal is a measure aimed at the consolidation of trust, not a measure for real disarmament. Our preferences lie with a more effective and all-round solving of the question of creating nuclear-free zones in general and in central Europe in particular, for expanding the borders of the proposed zone with a view of its covering all the components of the tactical nuclear arms. This, naturally, does not exclude our readiness to discuss other initiatives of more limited scope as a step towards rendering the European Continent absolutely free of all kinds of nuclear weapons.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON STANISHEV VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

AU021413 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Feb 83 p 5

[Report on the visit of a BCP Central Committee delegation headed by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, to Ethiopia 26-30 January]

[Text] Addis Ababa 31 Jan (BTA) -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE], a delegation of the BCP Central Committee headed by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, paid a friendly visit to socialist Ethiopia 26-30 January 1983.

The Bulgarian delegation met and held talks with a delegation of the COPWE Central Committee headed by Berhanu Baye, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee and of the COPWE Executive Committee. The meetings took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding. A joint announcement was adopted on the talks between the two delegations which pertains to basic bilateral questions and which ascertains with satisfaction that the stands of the two delegations fully coincide on a number of topical problems of the international situation.

The Ethiopia delegation highly appreciates the Bulgarian people's successes under the leadership of the BCP, as well as the consistent and constructive foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a policy aimed at peace and security, at the development of mutually advantageous relations in the Balkans and in Europe, as well as throughout the world. The announcement expresses the gratitude of the Ethiopia side to the BCP Central Committee, to the government and people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the solidarity accorded to the Ethiopian people in their struggle for the defense and consolidation of revolution and of the unity of their homeland.

The Bulgarian side welcomes the results of the recent second COPWE congress which mapped out the strategy to build a vanguard Marxist-Leninist party of working people in Ethiopia and pointed out the successes achieved under the leadership of COPWE in building the foundations of socialism. The BCP Central Committee delegation expressed its great appreciation for the principled anti-imperialist foreign policy conducted by socialist Ethiopia, for its contribution to the consolidation of unity of action among all progressive forces in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and international reaction, for the preservation of peace throughout the world.

The two delegations welcome the expanding relations between COPWE and the BCP, expressing their confidence that the signing of the first protocol on cooperation between COPWE and the BCP represents a considerable new contribution to the further development and intensification of such relations.

The BCP Central Committee delegation briefed the delegation of the COPWE Executive Committee on the Political Declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact member-countries in Prague. The COPWE Executive Committee supports all peace initiatives which have been launched on several occasions by the socialist countries.

The joint announcement expresses deep concern about the increased danger to peace, about the intensification of the aggressive forces, headed by the United States, which are conducting a policy of confrontation and arms race in their striving to achieve military superiority.

The two sides note with satisfaction the intensified struggle waged by peoples in all countries for peace, against the danger of nuclear war, and confirm their resolve to act in favor of stopping the arms race and for disarmament.

COPWE and the BCP denounce the aggressive policy of international imperialism and of its allies in the Middle East, Africa and other areas of the world. They confirm the great significance of establishing nuclear-free zones and zones of peace in various parts of the world, especially in Africa, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Caribbean, the Balkans and northern Europe.

Discussing the situation on the African Continent, the two delegations express their appreciation for the role played by the OAU as regards African solidarity in the African peoples' struggle against imperialism, racism and apartheid. The two sides denounce the attempts of the imperialist circles to introduce a split among the member-countries of this organization. In this context the Bulgarian delegation express its great appreciation for Ethiopia's contribution to the consolidation of the OAU. The aggressive actions of international imperialism and of the reactionary regimes in that area were severely criticized for trying to oppress socialist Ethiopia and to undermine the Ethiopian people's revolutionary achievements and the Ethiopian people's national unity.

The two sides think that in order to stop hostile actions in the Horn of Africa it is necessary to create good-neighborly relations and understanding on the basis of mutual respect, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The BCP highly appreciates the efforts of socialist Ethiopia to maintain good-neighborly relations with all neighboring states in that area.

The two sides resolutely denounce the fascist regime in the Republic of South Africa and insist upon the full and prompt application of UN decisions in connection with granting Namibia its independence. The two sides fully support SWAPO, South West African People's Organization, as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

As regards the Middle East conflict, the two sides express their conviction that a lasting and just peace in the area can exist only after Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967, after it recognizes the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own independent state.

The two sides insist on stopping the armed interference of the imperialist and reactionary forces in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The two sides consider the nonaligned countries movement to be an important factor which is acting in favor of the consolidation of the international atmosphere.

The two sides express their satisfaction with the results of the visit paid by the BCP delegation to Ethiopia and are convinced that the agreements reached will contribute to the further consolidation of friendly relations between COPWE and the BCP. They are convinced that these relations will contribute to the expansion of comprehensive cooperation between the two friendly states.

## POLISH DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS

### Filipov Receives Lakomiec

AU031636 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] On 3 February Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Zygmunt Lakomiec, Poland's minister of domestic trade and services. A broad range of questions related to expanding cooperation and production sharing in various economic areas was discussed.

### Talks End 3 Feb

AU032003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] On 3 February the talks ended between the delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services and the delegation of the Polish Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. Issues pertaining to implementing the mutual trade exchange between the two ministries during 1982 were discussed. The possibilities of expanding the trade exchange during the current year were outlined and it was envisaged that it would reach a total of R22 million. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Minister Georgi Karamanev, and the Polish by Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec.

## FEBRUARY DECLARED 'MONTH OF TEMPERANCE'

AU021213 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Feb 83 p 6

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO report: "Month of Temperance"]

[Text] The temperance movement has assumed a truly nationwide character in recent years. The traditional "temperance months" have greatly contributed to this fact. As of today and until the end of February there will be numerous initiatives in our country connected with educational and propaganda work in this field. Meetings of teetotalers and young people will be organized. Lectures by outstanding Bulgarian scientists and medical experts are also planned for the month of February.

Thanks to all these initiatives, the per capita alcohol consumption in our country has been reduced six times in recent years. The biannual national survey on the struggle against excessive tobacco smoking has also produced positive results.

FURTHER REACTION TO BUSH WEST EUROPE TOUR

Rusko Commentary

AU031421 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Feb 83 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary in the column "Word on Events": "The Destructive Pioneer in Tails"]

[Text] When, prior to leaving for his present 12-day trip, U.S. Vice President George Bush spoke about the goals it was meant to achieve, he stressed that in the first place he wanted to acquaint himself with the "innermost feelings" of the Atlantic allies on issues concerning nuclear arms limitation on the "old continent." In fact, he has every prerequisite for playing the role of such a "pioneer" -- in 1975-76 he was CIA director, and this kind of experience will serve him well, particularly since the allies are manifesting a steadily diminishing enthusiasm about the stubborn inflexibility and the lack of realistic attitude shown by Washington in the matter of the agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe.

But already Bush's first stopovers -- first in the FRG, and then in West Berlin -- have also shed light on the second aspect of his mission. Even if, as claimed by the West German paper MANNHEIMER MORGEN, Bush's European trip is aimed at "demonstratively emphasizing the West's cohesion," it will nevertheless have a destructive effect. Above all, because it is meant to destroy any sign of positive approach by those West European politicians who should express sympathy for the proposals submitted by the USSR and the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee on resolving the issue of deploying medium-range missiles in Europe. In fact, the realistic and constructive nature of the proposals has quite deservedly met in the West European NATO states with a positive reaction and, according to the American press, has "taken the wind out of the American President's sails." The West German paper WIESBADENER ZEITUNG remarked, and not by chance, that the Soviet Union's initiatives have "obviously caught the Americans unprepared." Through Bush, Reagan is belatedly setting off to halt the Soviet anti-missile offensive and to return the American allies to the common line, the Cologne paper EXPRESS remarked.

Even though the West German authorities are declaring that both Bonn and Washington regard the American so-called zero option as generally the best, the American vice president has now been able to convince himself that the public has a different opinion on this. In several places he was welcomed by masses of people demonstrating against American plans for deploying the missiles in Western Europe.

Everybody was waiting to see what new things Bush would bring with him. He came with "empty hands."

The "open letter from President Reagan to the peoples of Europe," which he read in West Berlin on arrival from the FRG, contains too little to be regarded as anything more than a publicity stunt of a fairground vendor. In it Reagan merely confirmed Washington's old course, which is aimed at acquiring military-strategic supremacy for the imperialist circles by concluding an agreement with the USSR that is not based on equal rights. We have here again that old tune about the so-called zero option; at the same time, the American President "does not see" the several hundred missiles and other medium-range weapons possessed by Great Britain and France. It is naive to pretend that these countries do not have common strategic interests with the United States; it is as naive to appeal to the Soviet Union to sign a treaty that would mean a threat to the security of ALL [uppercase word published in boldface] socialist states and would directly spur on the aggressor to undertake a nuclear attack.

Bush chose West Berlin as the place for making the President's message public. By doing this he merely reaffirmed the perfidy and duplicity of the American foreign policy. The American representative violated the Quadripartite Agreement on this city, which expressly determines that West Berlin is not part of the FRG. Bush was accompanied by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. That made the indignation of several thousand protesting West Berlin citizens about such a cynical provocation, and about the militarist American policy in general, even greater.

"During the past 3 years since the NATO decision to deploy almost 600 American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the peace movement has succeeded in depriving the idea of nuclear armament of its defenders," the Italian paper L'UNITA wrote in a commentary on Bush's trip. Europe does not wish to have the American nuclear potential; the American "pioneer" has already been able to ascertain this during the first stops on his trip. He should also inform his boss to this effect.

Purpose of Visit Questioned

LD040047 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Let us ask: What is the U.S. Government trying to achieve now? Everybody realizes that negotiations concerning nuclear weapons are very important, for they deal with a question which concerns us all. What sort of game, then, is Washington playing? According to the latest speculations of the Western press, the entire venture [Bush trip to W. Europe, Reagan letter to European nations] was to have been a part in the new edition of the U.S. global diplomatic game. It has been said that its purpose is to support, through diplomacy, the current visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Beijing. Medium-range missiles are being used as a tool in the U.S. game with the Chinese card against the Soviet Union. Now even the Japanese Government plays a role in this game.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES VISIT OF DFLP'S HAWATIMAH

AU022044 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Feb 83 p 1

["(Z)"-signed report: "Support for Palestinian People"]

[Text] Prague, 31 Jan -- This Monday, Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, received in Prague Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), who had come to the CSSR for a brief visit at the invitation of the CSSR's National Front Central Committee.

In a cordial talk the two representatives exchanged opinions on topical international problems, particularly on the latest events in Lebanon and the Middle East, and on the situation in the Palestinian movement. The two representatives sharply condemned Israel's barbaric action in Lebanon and its conquesting [dobyvacna] policy toward the Palestine people, which is manifested in the constant violence perpetrated by Israel on the occupied Western Bank of Jordan and on other Arab territories by pushing out the original population and building Israeli settlements on Palestinian territory and by imprisoning thousands of peaceful citizens. They called the American plan an attempt to prevent the establishment of the Palestinian state and to exclude the Palestinians from participating in the solution of the Middle East situation.

At the same time, they stated that the Soviet Union's proposals for a solution of the Middle East situation are, in substance, similar to the plan approved by the all-Arab conference in Fes; thus, a real possibility has been created for a coordinated course of all those who are in favor of achieving peace in that area.

Comrade Bilak declared that, as in the past, Czechoslovakia would continue supporting the Palestinian people's struggle for consolidating their inalienable national rights and for installing a just peace in the area.

The DFLP representative expressed thanks for the solidarity and support that are being granted by the CSSR to the Palestinian people and to their fight against Israeli aggressors.

BILAK MEETS WITH IRAQI COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

LD040429 Prague CTK in English 1825 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Prague, (CETEKA) -- Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, received here Thursday visiting First Secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee 'Aziz Muhammad.

They exchanged opinions on the present international situation, above all in the Middle East, and stressed that Israel could carry out its direct aggression against Lebanon and continue the expansionist policy against the people of Palestine and other Arab nations only thanks to the direct support of the United States. Genocide and barbarity of the Israeli aggressor in Lebanon have the same character as the facist crimes during World War Two.

The two representatives underlined that a comprehensive solution of the Middle East situation must include a total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories. An integral part of this solution must also be the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and creation of their own state.

They also stressed that the present Middle East situation requires more than ever before coherence and unity of action of nations of all Arab countries and their firm solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine.

Vasil Bilak and 'Aziz Muhammad exchanged opinions on questions of the international communist, workers' and national liberation movement. They expressed deep concern over jeopardized peace in the consequence of the U.S. aggressive policy in various parts of the world.

They appreciated the Political Declaration, adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty in Prague as a document of historical importance, showing a way out of the present tense international situation, towards its moderation and towards the preservation and strengthening of peace. They voiced support for the part of the declaration which urged the ending of the war between Iraq and Iran and the settlement of disputes on the basis of a just and democratic solution.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD RECEIVES STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE

AU021507 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Feb 83 p 7

[CTK report in the column "From the World": "Reception"]

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian president, yesterday received Miroslav Stepan, chairman of the International Students Union, in Damascus. On this occasion Hafiz al-Asad stressed that Syria regards Stepan's visit as an expression of solidarity with the fight of the Syrian people against the intrigues of imperialism and zionism. He added that in this fight Syria is relying on the assistance of friends throughout the world, but especially on the assistance of the socialist states.

SLOVAKIA'S DRIVE TO INTEGRATE GYPSIES NOTED

AU010938 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jan 83 p 4

[Jaroslav Mesko article: "More Attention to Resolving the Gypsy Citizen's Problems and the Problems With Them; It Is Truly Insufficient to Merely Condemn"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Summary] In our article "The Kosice Problem Is Called Lunik IX" toward the end of November 1982, we criticized the consequences of the Kosice National Committee's decision to move 204 Gypsy families, consisting of 1,187 people, to the Lunik IX housing development. After 1 and 1/2 years, "EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT THIS WAS NOT A HAPPY STEP TO TAKE, SINCE IN THE MEANTIME MANY GYPSY CITIZENS -- WITH WHOM THE PROCESS OF IMPROVING CULTURAL STANDARDS AND OF ACHIEVING THEIR SOCIAL INTEGRATION HAD NOT SUFFICIENTLY PROGRESSED -- HAD TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT DESTROYED THE FIXTURES AND STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF THE APARTMENTS ALLOTED TO THEM; THEY ARE NOT PAYING RENT, ARE CAUSING CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE ALSO TO THE ENIGHBORING HOUSING BLOCKS, AND ARE INTIMIDATING THE OTHER INHABITANTS OF THE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT."

Secretary Neky of the National Committee Council's commission for the issues of the Gypsy population tells us that the settlement of Gypsies in downtwon Kosice in the past had led to their dense concentration there, mostly in substandard conditions; in moving them, one had both to disperse them, but also to concentrate them in better equipped housing developments. Since the housing development had all educational, cultural, health and police facilities even prior to the Gypsies' arrival, appropriate influence could be exerted, especially on those with adjustment difficulties. However, I want to recall here that the Slovak government resolution on this issue demands that Gypsies be dispersed among other citizens.

Slovakia has "currently about 215,000 Gypsy citizens" living on its territory; they account for more than 4.1 percent of Slovakia's total population and for more than double the birth rate of other citizens. They acount for almost 8 percent of the population in East Slovakia, where 53 percent of them live; 231.1 percent live in Central Slovakia, 22.4 in West Slovakia and 1.5 in Bratislava. "ALREADY 75 PERCENT OF GYPSY CITIZENS OF A PRODUCTIVE AGE" HAVE REGULAR JOBS; MORE THAN 60 PERCENT OF 14-15-YEAR-OLD YOUTH HAVE APPRENTICESHIPS; 2.4 PERCENT TAKE UP JOBS AFTER FINISHING SCHOOLS.

Only about 400 Gypsy hamlets still exist; most of them have been supplied with electric power and have received proper wells and roads. In 6 years, 5,234 Gypsy families in Slovakia have acquired an appropriate apartment -- 1,390 of them by buying older houses (with social/financial assistance); 1,037 by building new houses; 1,901 received apartments from communal resources; 560 received enterprise-built apartments; and 338 received cooperative-owned apartments.

Currently, 435 Gypsies serve as National Committee deputies on various levels; 67 of them are women. "THE DIFFERENTIATION PROCESS AMONG THE GYPSY CITIZENS THEMSELVES HAS PROGRESSED POSITIVELY; IN THE WAY OF LIFE, IN THE RESULTS ACHIEVED AT WORK AND IN EXPRESSING CONSCIOUS-MINDED PARTICIPATION EVEN IN WORK THAT BENEFITS THE PUBLIC, AN INCREASING NUMBER OF THEM ARE NO DIFFERENT FROM THE REST OF THE POPULATION."

"Deplorably, this is far from true about the behavior of Gypsy citizens in general. More than 7,000 have no regular work; and more than 1,000 are evading work almost systematically. I believe that the most serious problem here is their criminality, which is also nourishing a certain aversion toward Gypsy citizens among a part of the other population.

SINCE 1977, THE PROPORTION OF GYPSY CITIZENS IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS INCREASED FROM 14.6 TO 17.9 PERCENT, so that they perpetrate offences four times as often as other citizens. In certain criminal activities the percentage is even worse: The proportion in the crime of endangering the moral education of youth is 75.7 percent, and in robberies 50 percent, the figure for pocket thefts if 59.8, for sexual abuse 43.3, for parasitism 24.0 and for thefts in apartments 23.4. The share of young Gypsies in general youth criminality is almost 40 percent. "Complaints are increasing about the insufficient protection of National Committee Officials, teachers and health officers against threats and attacks by Gypsy citizens. Quite frequently the violent disposition of these perpetrators of punishable activities, coupled with their lower cultural standards, crudity and mental backwardness, result in violent crimes perpetrated in groups. A serious matter is prostitution coupled with robberies, as well as offences against property and 'trade' in gold and foreign currency."

It is not enough to register these negative phenomena and to condemn all Gypsy citizens for this reason; one must speed up the enhancement of their cultural standards and support efforts aimed at enhancing their ability and willingness to adjust to the social demands." The Slovak government underscores in this respect the need to "deepen comprehensive educational influence on the Gypsy citizens? and to increase "the efficiency of appropriate work accomplished on basic management levels": They must "find and implement more efficient ways" to stabilize Gypsies in jobs, especially in good collectives, and "by the end of 1985 to ensure" preschool and compulsory school education of Gypsy children to equal that of non-Gypsy children, especially in areas with larger Gypsy concentrations; they must adapt suitable premises for "boarding schools for Gypsy children at compulsory-school age from neglected environments and environments endagering their upbringing"; resolve the Gypsies' "housing problems in a differentiated manner" and intensify the educational facilities for Gypsy youth out of school; enlist Gypsies for social, cultural and educational activities; and intensify the investigation of Gypsy criminal activities and ensure their speedier and emphatic punishment.

"THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, THE SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION, UNION FOR COOPERATION WITH THE ARMY (ZVAZARM), THE CZECHOSLOVAK RED CROSS, THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION MOVEMENT AND OTHER BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO ADOPT MORE EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR THIS PURPOSE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THEIR OWN OPERATIONS. This is a serious all-social problem; it must be resolved more efficiently through the possibilities at the disposal of the entire society.

PROBLEMS IN YOUTH POLITICAL EDUCATION VIEWED

AU011455 Prague TRIBUNA No 3 in Czech 19 Jan 83 p 1

[Karel Horak article: "Part of Our Concern for the Party's Future"]

[Excerpts] A lot has been done to develop and practically implement political education in the Socialist Youth Union [SSM] in the past period. Since the SSM's emergence, the overwhelming majority of its members has been undergoing political education in this or that form every year; and the standards, quality and effectiveness of this education have been constantly improving.

Nevertheless, we must not be satisfied with the course this education has been taking; we must not be blind to some of its problems which we have so far not succeeded in overcoming. The primary issue is the political education of the youngest SSM members in secondary and professional schools.

It is an unpleasant fact that it is particularly in these basic SSM organizations -- in which boys and girls who have only just joined the SSM, or are preparing to join it for the first time encounter this exacting form of work -- that we find considerable formalism in political education. Time and again we encounter there the quite unsuitable method of political education in class collectives, and sometimes even in collectives consisting of entire age groups [kolektivy celych rocniku], instead of in small groups. We can vividly imagine what such lectures look like in which 40-60 (and sometimes even more) students take part, as well as their dubious educational effect. One need not particularly stress that such practices do more harm than good. The university-level schools are also searching, so far without visible results, for the best form of ensuring high ideological standards and the necessary quality and effectiveness of political education in the SSM.

This state of affairs is also the more serious since these social youth groups in particular -- which still lack sufficient experience in life and have mostly not yet come in contact with the practice of production and with its positive educational influence -- succumb the most easily to incorrect opinions. There is still another very important factor to be found among the secondary school pupils and apprentices. The SSM's political education is meant to acquaint youth in detail with the youth union's mission and nature, with its tasks and the members' rights and duties. Both prior to joining the organization and thereafter the youth's attitude toward it undergoes a shaping process. And if the principles that they are meant to follow in their work in the SSM are explained to them only formally, we must not be surprised if frequently their membership in and their attitude toward the SSM is also formal.

If, after the union's third congress, the political education in the SSM is to be further substantially improved, these and other shortcomings must be eliminated. The SSM bodies are undeniably trying to do their best in this respect. But frequently they are faced with resolving problems which are more than they can cope with. Above all, there is the matter of ensuring good propagandists for all forms of the SSM's political education. True, during the past 10 years and more, we built with the assistance and support of party organizations and aktiv of more than 70,000 propagandists; most of them are either members of candidate members of the CPCZ. But it is also true that not all of them show sufficiently good prerequisites for his this exacting work. The greatest problems crop up in secondary schools, where the standards and quality of political education are most problematic.

Only one road leads to a substantial and rapid improvement of this state of affairs: We must make the selection of propagandists for small political-education groups in the SSM the concern of party organizations, and to a substantially greater extent than has been the case so far. It is imperative for the committees of CPCZ factory organizations to feel directly responsible for the people who explain the CPCZ's policy and the foundations of Marxism-Leninism to SSM members.

It is imperative -- and not only from the viewpoint of the SSM's needs but, above all, in the party's interests, in the interests of further improving the quality among SSM members -- to entrust the functions of political-education propagandists in the SSM to experienced CPCZ members who have not only the necessary knowledge, but also the corresponding ability to work with the youth.

COMMENTARY VIEWS NATURE OF REAGAN LETTER

LD031014 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 2 Feb 83

[(Lutz Leichtfuss) commentary]

[Text] Nothing new from Washington, was the judgment of today's FRANKFURTER RUNDSHAU -- and that was one of the more restrained reactions to Reagan's letter to all West Europeans which was disseminated at such expense. Now, under certain circumstances old material can sometimes even improve through repetition. Reagan's letter, however, attempts for the dozenth time to drive home the U.S. zero option. But in spite of the beautifully confusing name and the upside down logic -- that the removal of all Soviet medium-range missiles while all corresponding NATO arsenals remain where they are somehow adds up to zero -- this miserable conjuring trick has found no new friends after its latest demonstration either.

But why was the whole exercise undertaken? It is worth noting that Washington's first man now sees himself sufficiently required to turn directly, or at least directly via addressed letters, to the West Europeans. Only a few weeks ago he trusted the U.S. press to convey his statement of policy.

Mr Bush, too, is trying to smooth things over for Washington's approach directly on the spot. However, the approach itself remains motionless. In this way, nothing will be put into motion at the Geneva negotiations; and that is quite obviously what is wanted.

Following the latest socialist proposals from Moscow and Prague, however, there were voices in the U.S. Administration itself which expressed doubt about the popularity of this position. The sacking of Eugene Rostow as head of the U.S. delegation in Geneva has indicated, nevertheless, that nothing is to change. So European public opinion is now becoming a witness to the attempt to offer old hats in more marketable packaging.

Some weeks ago there was another letter from the United States on the subject of armaments and disarming although it was not from the President, nor was it carried by any government envoys with any spectacular commendation. It was the pastoral letter of the Catholic bishops who expressed it in the rejection of the U.S. nuclear strategy by almost 80 percent of the more than 50 million Catholics in the United States. One of the main sentences read: "We cannot imagine any situation in which the premeditated unleashing of a nuclear war could be morally justified." This letter has been read carefully in Western Europe and has received a very positive reaction. In itself it shows that in the United States, too, disquiet at the immobility of the official government position is growing. This tendency is also exemplified by yesterday's announcement in Washington by the representatives of several U.S. states who expressed a demand for an end to the arms drive course of their government. They represent eleven million voters who in the referenda last year called for a freeze to nuclear arming. Letters certainly can, therefore, have an effect. One only has to adapt oneself to the addressees.

OSKAR FISCHER ADDRESSES LATIN AMERICAN ENVOYS

LD030532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin, 2 Feb (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer has described relations between the GDR and Mexico as exemplary for cooperation in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. He was speaking in the GDR capital today at a gathering which was attended by ambassadors of Latin American countries accredited in Berlin at the invitation of Dr Ricardo Guerra Tejada, the Mexican ambassador to the GDR.

Oskar Fischer expressed his satisfaction that relations between the GDR and Latin American countries represented had reached a gratifying level. He stressed that everything must be done to avert the dangers threatening world peace, and he pointed to the extensive proposals the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Treaty states submitted for this. He said that the GDR was determined, in the interests of peaceful and mutually useful cooperation, to further develop and deepen bilateral relations. Ambassador Guerra praised the high level of relations between Mexico and the GDR and the efforts both countries are making for world peace and security.

VISITING AFGHAN DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS OFFICIALS

AU022005 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Feb 83 p 2

[ADN report: "Talks in Berlin With Guest From Afghanistan"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday Horst Brasch, vice president and secretary general of the GDR League for Friendship among peoples, received Dr Khalil Abawi, president of the Afghanistan-GDR Friendship Society, deputy premier, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, for cordial talks. The guest, who is staying in the GDR for an informative visit, met earlier with Wolfgang Beyreuther, president of the GDR-Afghanistan friendship society and state secretary for labor and wages.

The interlocutors underscored the firm affinity of their countries in the struggle for securing peace and for the well-being of their peoples. They stressed the great importance of the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states for peace, friendship among peoples and for international cooperation. It is now important in view of the exacerbated confrontational course of imperialist quarters to unite forces in order to cope with all international problems in the interest of a peaceful future of mankind. It is in this spirit that the interlocutors will endorse the further intensification of cooperation among the friendship societies of the two countries.

KRENZ, OTHERS ATTEND 'ROCK FOR PEACE' EVENT

AU011523 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Jan 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ND) -- "'Rock for peace' -- Under this motto a 3-day event with over 40 rock groups of the GDR and several foreign guests was opened in the Palace of the Republic on Friday. The opening event has already turned into an impressive commitment of GDR youth to the active peace policy of the socialist countries against NATO's intensive armament endangering mankind." Among the guests were Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Wolfgang Herger, head of the Department of Youth Affairs of the SED Central Committee; and Siegfried Wagner, deputy minister of culture. All in all about 18,000 people will be able to participate in the event which was organized by the Palace of Republic, the FDJ Central Council and the Central Executive Board for Entertainment Art. The proceeds will be made available for the medical treatment of PLO fighters who are being treated in the Neubrandenburg Bezirk hospital.

GENERALS OF MINISTRY FOR STATE SECURITY PROMOTED

AU031201 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the Ministry for State Security, generals were promoted and colonels were appointed major generals by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council and the National Defense Council of the GDR, for their extraordinary achievements of many years.

Present were Army General Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for state security; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, secretray of the GDR National Defense Council; and Colonel General Herbert Scheibe, head of the Department of Security of the SED Central Committee.

DEFENSE MINISTER AWARDS CIVIL DEFENSE WORKERS

AU031226 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Feb 83 p 2

[ADN reports: "Readiness for Action in Civil Defense Appreciated: Army General Hoffmann Presented High Awards"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of GDR civil defense, the exemplary performance of many years and high readiness for action of the staff members and voluntary workers of civil defense were appreciated with decorations and promotions." On behalf of SED Central Committee General Secretary and State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister, presented the awards.

"At a festive award ceremony he presented the Patriotic Order of Merit in silver to Major Generals Rolf Fischer and Kurt Sommer as well as to Civil Defense Colonels Wolfgang Benscheck, Werner Marx and Wolfgang Wiegand. Civil Defense Colonels Klaus Mueller, Helmut Schindler, Horst Schneider, Werner Stingl and Wolfgang Wagener as well as Civil Defense Lieutenant Colonels Rudolf Beyer, Hermann Martin and Hans Roloff received the Patriotic Order of Merit in Bronze.

"The defense minister awarded the title of "Meritorious GDR Civil Defense Member" to Civil Defense Colonels Rudi Fischer, Heinrich Peters and Klaus Rude and to Lieutenant Colonels of Civil Defense Guenter Franke and Gottfried Sattler as well as to Rudolf Kleich and Gerhard Mueller." The combat order "For Merit on Behalf of People and Fatherland" was awarded to other civil defense members.

In a speech Army General Hoffmann stressed that the civil defense members and voluntary workers have always scrupulously accomplished their humanist assignment in the past 25 years. "These exemplary achievements are eloquent testimony of their determination to actively implement the SED policy aimed at the well-being of the people and at securing peace. The defense minister expressed his conviction that those who have received awards and who have been promoted will also in the future employ all their strength, knowledge and experience to comprehensively strengthen the GDR and to reliably protect the socialist gains and peace."

BRIEFS

ALLOTMENT GARDENERS -- According to an official of the GDR Association of Allotment Gardeners, Small Landholders and Small Animal Breeders, this association supplied roughly 358,000 tons of fruit and vegetables to the GDR trade sector in 1982. This represents 29.5 percent of the national production of fruit and 11.3 percent of vegetable production. The association also increased its direct supply to kindergartens, schools, factory kitchens, and weekly markets. The association plans to supply 16,000-17,000 tons of rabbit meat from their small animal breeding sector. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 26 Jan 83 DW]

BUDAPEST REPORTS REAGAN 'CONTRADICTION'

LD022007 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] In Washington a White House spokesman has described President Ragan's summit proposal as a serious offer. A few hours later, however, contradicting his own spokesman, Reagan described his initiative practically as a propaganda maneuver. He told the reporter of a St Louis newspaper that with his summit meeting initiative he was simply responding to the USSR's propaganda efforts. Reacting to Yuriy Andropov's statement, Reagan told journalists: I am waiting for the true response, not the one that was made public.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ASSESSES BUSH WESTERN EUROPE TRIP

LD031214 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- "It would be early to assess U.S. Vice President Bush's visit of Western Europe, but it is obvious that his statement made in the FRG and reading out Reagan's letter in West Berlin, which was expected to be a 'surprise', has not decreased either tension of difference of opinions in NATO," reads a commentary in Thursday's MAGYAR HIRLAP.

"The Reagan administration is in a delicate situation as even Great Britain, the 'reliable partner' so far, insists on changes in the attitude towards the Soviet Union, not to mention the so-called small countries such as the Netherlands and Belgium.

"An irresponsible gambling with the 'zero option' gives a world political character to the tour of the U.S. vice president. Sober-minded people has already found out that the U.S. makes every effort to implement the plan of deploying medium-range missiles. It will even play for time if necessary.

"The world is anxious about the situation around the new U.S. missiles. However, only the Soviet Union has made responsible steps towards a solution on the merit. It has been proved by the resolute and unprecedentedly quick answer of the Soviet capital to Reagan's letter. CPSU Secretary General Andropov has drawn attention again to the absurdity of the 'zero option' and the fact that the unreasonable U.S. stand is hindering advance in negotiations. It proves that the United States does not want to conclude an agreement that serves both sides' interest. It is impossible to approach these issues disregarding the principles of equality and equal security," writes MAGYAR HIRLAP.

SWEDISH NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL ENDORSED

LD040416 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- At its session today the Hungarian Council of Ministers took a stand on the proposal of the Swedish Government to establish a 300 kilometre wide zone free of strategic nuclear weapons along the Warsaw Treaty-NATO border. The Hungarian Government stated that the Swedish proposal would promote confidence in Europe and the international atmosphere, and agreed that the setting up of such zones should start in central Europe. It is considered that the precise geographical boundaries of the zone should be decided by negotiations, and the proposed width doubled. The Hungarian Government expressed its readiness to promote and to participate in discussions on the matter.

Dealing with domestic matters, the Council of Ministers raised the level of requirements for winning the "eminent" title and "diploma of honour" in the socialist emulation movement, and raised the award sum per employee by an average 33 per cent.

The government took note of the measures taken by the competent bodies for a five per cent reduction of the fuel consumption of public vehicles in accordance with the 1983 national economic plan. The (?reduction) is to be achieved through better organization of transport and a cut in specific fuel consumption. The council of Ministers reviewed the situation of the amateur arts movement and called on competent state and social organizations to support it in consolidating the socialist characteristics of Hungarian society and unfolding creativity.

GASPAR-LED TU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND

LD040050 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Trade Union Delegation which had paid a visit to Poland under the leadership of Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, from January 31 to February 3 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party returned to Budapest Thursday.

POLISH OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS, SIGN ACCORDS

Faluvegi, Obodowski Hold Talks

LD030439 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission, is visiting Hungary at the invitation of Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier of the Hungarian People's Republic and chairman of the National Planning Office. The purpose of the visit is to discuss the forms and trends in economic cooperation between the two countries for 1983-1985 and to coordinate the economic plans for the coming 5 year period. In Budapest today, plenary talks were held between the chairmen of the two planning departments. The course of economic cooperation between the two countries to date was assessed as positive; it involves supplies of goods, coproduction and industrial specialization.

Nemeth Receives Obodowski

LD030935 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee secretary, has received Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Polish Planning Commission and deputy premier. They exchanged views on interparty and interstate relations and the main directions of their further development, noting that economic cooperation between the two countries is developing favorably in harmony with opportunities and that there is a mutual endeavor for deepening relations. Obodowski briefed his host about progress in eliminating the social and economic problems that have accumulated in Poland. The meeting between Karoly Nemeth and Janusz Obodowski was attended by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office.

Acting Premier Sarlos, Others Seen

LD032039 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Today in Budapest the talks between the chairmen of the Central Planning organs, Deputy Premiers Janusz Obodowski and Lajos Faluvegi, ended with the signing of a protocol on the coordination of the economic plans of Poland and Hungary for the years 1984-1985.

Janusz Obodowski also held talks with members of the Politburo, with Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; and with Deputy Premier Istvan Sarlos, who is performing the function of the premier; and Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

These talks were of significance for the expansion of Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation. The agreement for the period up to 1985 and the timetable and procedure for work for the years 1986-1990, which was accepted, define a stable and broad horizon to our relations with the Hungarian partner, Janusz Obodowski remarked in a statement to PAP. Poland and Hungary are mutually attractive partners. The mutual offer of supplies of raw and other materials of high quality of machines and installations, of market goods and the possibilities of expanding cooperation in the motor, bus and agricultural machine industries and in electronics, render this partnership beneficial to both countries and promote the utilization of their productive potential. The trade in equivalent goods, the latest technical achievements, will reduce expensive imports from the capitalist countries.

It was determined that both countries would aim at increasing trade by 10 percent per year. Our export of construction servides to Hungary will continue. We will be supplying mining machinery, planes, picture tubes for color televisions, coal, suplhur and salt. In return we will be receiving Hungarian bauxite, aluminum, buses, agricultural goods and foodstuffs, footwear, medicines, and other items. The joint exploitation of the productive capacity of our country will be of great significance, as will closer cooperation between the planning organs, as was clearly stressed in the protocol signed today.

Faluvegi, Obodowski Sign Protocol

LD032212 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 3 Feb 83

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Czerkawski]

[Text] Budapest 3 Feb. -- A protocol on coordination of Poland's and Hungary's economic plans in the years 1984-85 was signed here today following talks of the heads of the central planning organs of the two countries. Under the protocol, the two sides will strive to increase mutual goods exchange by about 10 per cent annually over this year's level, the planning chief, Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski, who headed the Polish delegation to Budapest, told PAP. At the end of 1982 both countries registered two-way turnovers worth 690 million roubles.

Obodowski said coordination of plans offers a more stable and broader plane for the two countries' economic relations. The protocol sets the stage for a wider use of the two countries' possibilities to expand specialization and coproduction, for example, in the automotive, electronic, agricultural and pharmaceutical industries. Mutual supplies of raw materials will also increase. The Polish side will supply Hungary with coal, sulphur and salt and buy Hungarian bauxites, aluminum and aluminum oxide. There will be a bigger share of finished-products in mutual trade exchange. Poland will export mining, building and road construction machines, aircraft, machine-tools and picture tubes to buy in return Hungarian buses, medical equipment and machines for the light, food and catering industries.

Mehes, Lukosz Sign Protocol

LD020052 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 1 (MTI) -- Lajos Mehes, Hungarian minister of industry, and Edward Lukodz, Polish minister of metallurgy and the engineering industry, held talks on bilateral industrial cooperation in Budapest from January 31 to February 1.

The two ministers set the major tasks in the strengthening of integration and paid particular attention to specialization and cooperation possibilities in the production of vehicles, and buses in particular, small farm machines and in the field of electronics. They have signed a protocol on the tasks and measures required for mutually advantageous cooperation and production specialization. Edward Lukosz met Tuesday Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation and postal affairs.

REPORTAGE ON 24-28 JAN VISIT BY GDR'S FELFE

Meets Nemeth, Havasi, Korom

LD282256 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] [Dateline, passage indistinct] of the Central Committee visited Hungary from January 24 to 28 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. He was accompanied by Helmut Semmelmann, head of the SUPG CC's Agricultural Department, and several agriculturists. Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met Werner Felfe. The sides briefed each other on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th HSWP and 10th SUPG Congresses, and exchanged views on the comprehensive cooperation of the two parties and countries, and current issue of the international situation and the international communist and workers' movement.

Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, also held talks with Werner Felfe on current issues of agricultural policy and food production. They stated that it is possible and necessary to explore new areas for the cooperation of the two countries in agriculture and other production spheres. Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, also met Werner Felfe.

The GDR politicians held talks with Laszlo Ballai, head of the CC's Economic Department, Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, Janos Pap, first secretary of the Veszprem County party committee, and Albert Antaloczi, first secretary of the Komarom County party committee. Rudolf Rossmeisl, GDR ambassador in Budapest, attended the talks marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Werner Felfe and his party visited several agricultural plants and studied the state and achievements of the Hungarian agriculture and food industry. The GDR politicians had a sight-seeing tour in Budapest.

Felfe Interviewed

LD291102 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Interview with Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, by Budapest correspondent Rainer Koehnke; presumably in Budapest, date not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] You have been visiting various cooperative farms, state farms and research institutes here for a week. What impressions are you taking back with you to Berlin?

[Answer] This week we were able to see for ourselves that the friendship (?treaties concluded) between our parties and states by Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Kadar 6 months ago are deeply rooted. We visited agricultural production cooperatives, state farms and research institutes and found evidence of the high level of research and agricultural production. We were especially impressed by the close link between science and technology and their practical implementation in agricultural production and the results achieved.

Yields were increased and greater efficiency was achieved in agriculture by means of a more rapid implementation of scientific-technological progress. Naturally, we exchanged experiences on these questions in the agricultural production cooperatives.

[Question] There has, of course, been intensive cooperation in agriculture between the GDR and Hungary for years. How do you assess the present nature of these relations?

[Answer] Our visit was in itself an expression of close friendship between our two countries and parties and the implementation of existing agreements between our states and parties. We both work side by side with the Soviet Union to reach our goals in strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace, and this aim is also served by our fraternal cooperation. It permeates all aspects of life, specifically of course, our own sphere of activity: agriculture. We sensed these close, fraternal and wide-ranging relations in every agricultural production enterprise, state farm and research institute.

[Question] Has your visit to Hungary produced any new pointers for the expansion of relations and application of one another's experiences?

[Answer] Naturally we shall be taking note of a whole range of findings collected by our Hungarian friends and comrades in implementing the decision of the 10th SED Congress. I think the visit has highlighted a broad area of possibilities for cooperation, as we found at the institute for grain and corn research, to promote joint work in the research and cultivation of grain and corn and produce high yields for both our states and thus also meet the foodstuffs requirements for the population and livestock. There are also a whole range of joint projects between agricultural enterprises, which are very close, between bezirke and Hungarian countries.

## MALTESE FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

### Talks With Puja 2 Feb

LD030249 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI) -- Today official Hungarian-Maltese foreign ministerial talks began in Budapest. Alex Sceberra Trigona, foreign minister of the Republic of Malta, arrived on an official visit to Budapest on Wednesday on the invitation of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. The talks of Frigyes Puja and Alex Sceberra Trigona were attended by Ambassadors Janos Szita of Hungary to Malta and Maurice J. Lubrano of Malta to Hungary.

### Meets Losonczi, Others

LD031427 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Pal Losonczi has received Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona. His program also includes talks with Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and with Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade.

## VARKONYI VISITS PARIS, MEETS WITH PCF'S GREMETZ

### Arrives 26 Jan

LD270228 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 26 (MTI) -- Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Wednesday arrived in Paris on the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. He was met at Orly Airport by representatives of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

Returns 29 Jan

LD290549 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Peter Varkonyi has returned home from Paris. The secretary of the party's Central Committee had talks with the secretary of the PCF Central Committee, Maxime Gremetz, on cooperation between the two parties and on the international situation, with special attention to European peace and security. Peter Varkonyi met the first secretary of the Socialist Party of France, Lionel Jospin, as well as other political leaders.

MEHES, MARJAI RECEIVE SWEDISH INDUSTRIALISTS

LD280813 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] The delegation of leaders of Swedish industrial enterprises has concluded its talks in Budapest. The businessmen representing large enterprises were received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, and Lajos Mehes, minister of industry. During a round-table discussion, the Swedish delegation held talks about concrete business issues with Hungarian enterprise leaders.

KISZ FIRST SECRETARY, DELEGATION VISIT NICARAGUAN

AU281502 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Jan 83 p 5

[MTI report: "Talks of a KISZ delegation in Nicaragua"]

[Text] The KISZ Central Committee delegation led by first secretary Gyorgy Fejti has concluded its visit to Nicaragua. The first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee had talks with Carlos Carrion, member of the Sandinist General Assembly [kozgyules] and national coordinator of the Sandinist Youth League; Fernando Cardenal, member of the Sandinist General Assembly and deputy coordinator of the Youth League; and Carlos Tunnermann, minister of education.

During a visit to Matagalpa Department, the KISZ delegation acquainted itself with the Nicaraguan youth organization's activity. Gyorgy Fejti presented a gift of solidarity of the KISZ and the Hungarian Pioneer Federation. The heads of the two youth organizations resolved to continue cooperation serving a further strengthening of Nicaraguan-Hungarian youth relations. In this spirit, a group of young Hungarian experts will arrive in Managua in the near future to help reorganize the Nicaraguan system of special education for backward children. Having concluded its visit to Nicaragua, the KISZ delegation proceeded to Havana at the invitation of the Youth League of the Communist Party of Cuba.

ARAB LEAGUE AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS

AU271749 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jan 83 p 5

[MTI report: "Arab Agricultural Experts' Visit to Our Country"]

[Text] Within the framework of the cooperation agreement between the Tesco foreign trade enterprise and the Arab League Agricultural Development Organization, the AOAD, a delegation of the organization consisting of 15 members led by Dr (Mohammed Osman Salih), deputy director general of the AOAD, is visiting our country. The delegation's members are agricultural secretaries of state and deputy ministers of Arab countries. The purpose of their visit is to survey the agricultural relations between Hungary and their countries. Under their program, they will visit several large-scale agricultural enterprises and research institutes.

SARLOS ADDRESSES WORKERS GUARDS MEETING IN SARVAR

LD291746 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] The Sarvar city and district Workers' Guards have assembled for a festive meeting in the Culture Hall of the Sarvar sugar factory. Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and National Assembly deputy from Sarvar was in the Presidium. Jozsef Gati, deputy national chief of the Workers' Guard, came. The Workers' Guards assess the past year annually at this time. They determine the next tasks in line. They recall the events of the past 26 years and the guards formation, when 87 people from Sarvar [word indistinct] took the oath of the Workers' Guard. The Workers' Guards living in the city and the surrounding villages live in the spirit of their oath. They are exemplary in service and in work. They stood up to their task admirably in the flood defense of 1965 and in repairing the damage. After the decoration of those most outstanding in service and work, Istvan Sarlos gave a speech:

[Begin Sarlos recording] Dear comrades: Now there is not enough opportunity and time for us to discuss everything that has occurred in this country since 1957 and the formation of the Workers Guard. Nevertheless, I feel that it does no harm to recall some evidence at such festive meetings.

The first such thing I wish to speak about is that successes never fall into our laps. We have learned that every step ahead that we take is preceded by tiring, organized, long-lasting and conscientious work. We also have learned that in the period we are living in, when socialism represents a significant force in the world, not one progressive, thinking person -- not one progressive society -- is left to himself, because he finds friends and allies who stand by him in good times and in trouble alike, and who get his support and aid, as those who needed it got it from us after 1957. We have also learned that it is only possible to correctly and consistently work out and realize goals if all the people took part in working out and carrying out the program, so that in the meantime everyone individually wants to benefit the people. We also have learned that stagnant water is never favorable for socialist society. For us it is favorable to develop, progress and move together with life, recognise when it is necessary to change something, introduce new things into general use and practice, and note what must be corrected again, where and when. We have also learned, and must learn, that new things become useful, good and expedient only if they fit in the institutional system of socialism.

Conclusions drawn from the evidence enable us to say: If the people are unified, if the party's leading role prevails, if we have clear, well-worked-out programs and if we are capable of not only proclaiming our principles but also applying them in practice, then there are no obstacles before us that we can not break through, that we can not overcome.

Nowadays, regarding the problems and programs of the year 1983 we speak much and often about international tension, about the difficulties that the world economic crisis has caused for us. We always want to change the world. We examine the world and undertake tasks that are different from the previous ones, and for this reason more difficult than the previous ones, but we never want to emphasize the difficulties. We can say that in 1983 the leaders and the led alike understood our objectives and we experienced more and more signs that millions of people want to live and work honestly, uprightly and faithfully to the homeland. We profess with conviction that this country, our country, Hungary, will overcome every difficulty if we can cooperate with our friends and allies and, together with them, represent the international policy that demands that the world accept our proposals concerning cooperation -- if we represent the policy that has the goals of jointly resolving the great problems of the world and proclaiming and professing: the collaboration of the peoples of the world makes it possible to work out programs that benefit all of humanity. [end recording]

## UPI CORRESPONDENT'S ACCREDITATION SUSPENDED

LD031550 Warsaw PAP in English 1432 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 Feb -- The Polish press agency, PAP, has learnt that Boguslaw Turek, a Polish citizen employed by the Warsaw bureau of the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL as its permanent correspondent, was called today to the Department for Press and Culture and Scientific Cooperation of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Turek was advised of the decision to suspend his accreditation till the Washington bureau of the Polish press agency, closed after the groundless expulsion of the Polish correspondent, Stanislaw Glabinski, is re-opened.

As commonly known, the U.S. authorities closed down the PAP bureau in Washington in retaliation for the expulsion from Poland of the head of the UPI bureau in Warsaw, Ruth Gruber, following the violation of the status of a foreign correspondent by her.

Later in the day, the decision to suspend Mr Turek's accreditation was notified to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

There are 3 Polish correspondents in the United States at the moment, including one who is accredited with the U.N. headquarters. There are 17 permanent U.S. correspondents in Warsaw now, working for news agencies, TV networks, newspapers and magazines.

## W. EUROPEAN PUBLIC CRITICIZES BUSH MISSION

LD031047 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2210 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Let me begin with the European travels of U.S. Vice President George Bush. Today he arrived at the third of the capitals on his program: Brussels. As in Bonn and The Hague, the talks of the Washington emissary were aimed at uniting the Atlantic treaty allies. The adhesive cementing Western unity is the zero-option idea persistently put forward by Ronald Reagan, but irrespective of declarations, unity in practice is a relative concept. And yet there really has been no shortage of declarations: Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, and, this evening, Wilfried Martens, head of the Belgian Government, have warmly praised the zero variant and its benefits. Could it be that Bush -- who modestly stresses that he does not wish to impose anything but merely, and I quote, to listen, consult, and jointly work out -- has achieved success?

It is known that (?he also) had attention drawn to the reservations and remarks on the need for talks with the Soviet Union (?and of flexibility). Although the Netherlands has stated its support for the zero option, any lack of agreement in Geneva will not automatically mean the introduction of (?48) cruise, probably Tomahawk, missiles on its soil. As Netherlands Prime Minister Lubbers stated, this problem would first be reviewed by the cabinet and by parliament. I would also like to add that on 15 March the Netherlands prime minister is to visit Washington to discuss these issues with President Reagan. So the issue is not yet closed. In Brussels, Vice President George Bush appealed for unity. Obviously, this was to be expected, for it is the seat of NATO. Tomorrow he will meet (?16) ambassadors of the NATO countries there. This meeting may bring him more joy, but so far public opinion and many politicians are making very critical statements on his mission and its results.

EXPERTS REBUT REMARKS BY FRG'S ZIMMERMANN

LD031738 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 Feb. -- In connection with the statement by West German Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann in which he questioned the unanimous decision taken by members of the anti-Nazi coalition concerning Poland's western borders, [word indistinct] the ultimate nature of that border acknowledged by the Federal Republic in the treaty of December 7, 1970, on the bases [word indistinct] normalization of relations with our country, RZECZPOSPOLITA asked three prominent Polish experts in Polish-West German relations to speak their mind on the issue.

Professor Czeslaw Pilichowski, director of the Main Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland, said "The Zimmermann statement indicates that neo-Nazi and revanchist groupings receive support from the CSU/CSU-FDP cabinet, which proved to be unable to draw adequate conclusions from the defeat of Nazism and German imperialism in 1945."

Professor Wladyslaw Markiewicz, chairman of the Poland-FRG Textbooks Commission, said "The Zimmermann statement is dangerous and ominous in moral and political terms, and simply inconsiderate in tactical terms, for I do -- maybe for naivety -- trust in democratic forces in the Federal Republic of Germany, and especially in the honesty and integrity of the [word indistinct] generation."

Professor Mieczyslaw Tomala of the Polish Institute for International Affairs said "By way of his statement, Minister Zimmermann introduced himself as an opponent of detente and peaceful cooperation among all European nations and a man who wants to resuscitate the heritage of the past, evil days in the Polish-West German relationship. People who today question the Polish-West German treaty signed in Warsaw in December 1970 prove that they are unwilling to understand the import of that historic document. Any attempt to move back the wheel of history must end in complete disaster. Is Minister Zimmermann unaware of that?" Professor Tomala wondered.

In a commentary on the same subject, entitled "Dangerous Provocation," the same paper said "Bonn has to realize once and forever that the defeat of the Third Reich settled the German problem in the form imparted to it by the four powers and by the entire anti-Nazi camp in the world, which eventually determined the alignment of forces in Europe which for nearly four decades has secured peace on our continent."

Here is what Poland's celebrated commentator on German problems Edmund Meclewski said in his article for SZTANDAR MLODYCH today:

"Herr Minister Zimmermann ignored the obligation which the state he represents as a senior official had solemnly taken upon itself, and he raised overt revanchist claims against Poland, the GDR, and West Berlin.

"More important still, and what makes things worse is that the Federal Government backed that astounding, provocative statement, if we are to trust what the government spokesman, Deiter Stolze, said. This amounts to violating in public the principles of international law and international obligations which the Federal Republic of Germany solemnly took upon itself in the glory of that law.

"Who is going to benefit from this? Obviously, the Reagan policy, cold war, tension in international relations, and the confrontational course."

OLSZOWSKI ON FRG, POPE, PAIN OF SANCTIONS

AU040745 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 1 Feb 83 p 2

[Pawel Lewandowski report: "Press Conference in the Sejm"]

[Text] Following the Sejm debates [31 January] Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who is a Politburo member, held a press conference, which was attended by Minister Jerzy Urban.

A moment ago S. Olszowski said: The Sejm adopted a very important resolution on the lines of Polish foreign policy in 1983. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that this resolution was adopted on the inspiration of the PZPR, which had consulted other political parties. I am very pleased with the Sejm debate, which was joined by representatives of all Sejm clubs and groupings, because it demonstrated the unity of our people's views on the fundamental issues of external peace and security. As a result of this debate, we can say that the Polish people are at one on these issues. This is a very important factor that unites our people.

[Question] What is the Polish Government's position vis-a-vis the statement made by Zimmermann, FRG minister of interior, about the Eastern Accords signed by the FRG?

[Answer] I regard Minister Zimmermann's statement as greatly countering the letter and spirit of the so-called Eastern Accords and of the basic accord with the GDR. Authorized representatives of the FRG, including the CDU, asserted the principle that accords should be honored. We have observed this principle. Minister Zimmermann's statement has undermined this principle and thereby the letter of the accords signed by the FRG with Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR. I think that the capitals of these countries will also respond appropriately in this connection. What is especially striking in Minister Zimmermann's statement is that he approaches the German issue as an open issue, that he undermines the significance of the Eastern Accords, that he speaks of a supposed future peace treaty with Poland, and that he presents the thesis that the German reich exists within its 1937 borders. We reject all these theses. My Sejm speech contains a sentence that deals with this question, even though I did not mention the name of the person who had brought up this question.

[Question] In your speech today you referred to the pope's planned visit to Poland and to relations with the Vatican. He said that the mutual fruitful contacts were leading to a complete normalization of relations. Would this mean that complete normalization is in the offing?

[Answer] The date of his holiness' arrival in Poland was agreed when General W. Jaruzelski met with Primate J. Glemp on 8 November 1982. Yesterday the Episcopate's press spokesman announced the date on the pope's arrival. This announcement puts an end to the various suppositions circulated in the West in connection with the pope's trip to Poland. The term of normalization I have used is very broad and will be defined with increasing precision as we continue our talks with the Holy See.

[Question] Is amnesty one of the conditions for the pope's visit to Poland?

[Answer] I think that today it is much too early to formulate what you would like to define as the conditions for the pope's coming here. All the questions that concern the papal visit are being and will be discussed by representatives of the government and the Episcopate. I do not think that any issue that concerns the legislature could be counted as a condition for the pope's visit. As for what you term the "prisoner of martial law," [as published] the truth is that individual pardons are being practiced on a rather large scale as a result of the present regulations adopted on the suspension of martial law.

[Question] Has the Polish Government contemplated establishing full diplomatic relations with the Vatican?

[Answer] When I spoke of the broad meaning of normalization I had in mind both most extensive relations between the Polish Government and the Holy See and a possible normalization -- to which both sides would have to agree -- of relations meant as the establishment of diplomatic relations, including the establishment of a nunciature.

[Question] What is Poland's position on Sweden's recent proposal that a nuclear free zone should be established and on the initial responses to this proposal?

[Answer] I regard this proposal as very interesting. It has elicited great interest in a number of socialist countries. We know the USSR's response. I have also heard of the GDR's positive reaction. We are especially interested in this proposal. My predecessor of 25 years ago -- Minister Adam Rapacki -- proposed to create an atom-free zone in Europe, but the details of this zone were formulated a little differently. Sweden's proposal takes into account the realities of the present times. Without going into this proposal, I regard it as an interesting basis for discussion. I am very curious what the Western countries' reaction will be.

[Question] Comrade Minister, you have mentioned the Polish initiative concerning the factors for promoting trust in economic relations. Could you expatiate?

[Answer] We are making intensive efforts to develop this initiative, whose outlines are quite obvious now. Its basic idea is to ensure that in their mutual economic relations countries should be able to deal with each other with complete trust, which primarily means that economic relations should not be made conditional on political relations. This is one of the fundamental features of our initiative. Poland has been hit most painfully by the economic sanctions imposed on it by those of its partners with whom it had very extensive relations in the field of economic and industrial cooperation and mutual trade. As you can see, the main idea of our initiative is to free economic cooperation from political pressures.

NEW SHIP SERIES FOR USSR BEGINS IN SZCZECIN

LD021540 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0535 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] In a year's time, a Soviet customer will be receiving the first supply vessel in a series that has been ordered at the Warski yard. These vessels are needed to implement the Shelf Program. As many as 24 of these vessels will be built in Szczecin and their construction will last until the end of 1985. These 80-meter vessels will be able to operate in all waters, including the Arctic. The vessels are designed to be fitted with Polish-made equipment; imported elements account for only 6 percent. In addition a blueprint is being drawn up at the Szczecin yard for a scientific-research vessel that will carry out geophysical work. The shipyard workers will build nine such vessels, which are also earmarked for the Shelf Program.

The apparatus and equipment of the B-93 series will make it possible to predict resources located under the seabed. It will be possible to carry on research work at temperatures approaching minus 25 degrees.

The demands being made on the designers by the customer are unusual: The Shelf-Program vessels must be built from steel with specially suited parameters. The implementation of this part of the contract will become due during the 1985-88 period.

## VOIVODSHIPS HOLD ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCES

### Czyrek Attends Lublin Conference

LD030602 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Over 270 delegates and many invited guests, including Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, attended the PZPR voivodship report-back conference held in Lublin. The session was opened by Prof Dr Wieslaw Skrzydlo, first secretary of the voivodship committee, whose speech introduced the discussion. It contained analysis of the voivodship party authorities' intitial period in their current term of office.

Numerous party branches did not find enough strength to repulse ruthless enemy attacks on the system. Also, in 1982 some circles continued to question the party's ability to carry out renewal. The road to full ideological unity of the party ranks is still difficult, but the Lublin region's party organization has already started on that road. It currently has nearly 53,500 members and candidate members -- over 18,000 less than at the beginning of the term of office. It is now a stronger, more resilient organization, and is ready to face both political opponents and life's everyday realities.

Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, spoke about the topics being discussed. He positively assessed the Lublin party organization's initiatives, which strive to fully consolidate the ranks and to return the party to leading role in the community.

### Kalkus at Bialystok Meeting

LD030455 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The sociopolitical situation in Poland and the party's tasks after the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) were the topic of a meeting Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, had with the party aktiv at Bialystok's furniture plant.

Stanislaw Kalkus pointed out the changes in the Central Committee's style of work. He said that at every Central Committee plenum, information is given about the degree to which previous resolutions have been implemented. He pointed out that strengthening the basic PZPR cells and having all members conform to the approved resolutions is the way to stabilize the entire party and to regain its credibility. Taking a stand on money-market problems, Stanislaw Kalkus said that the intended and consulted price increases should be made public suitably early, so that all families would know what was going to cost more and when prices would increase.

### Mokrzyszczak at Walbrzych Session

LD040848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Today a PZPR accountability and program conference was held in Walbrzych. Feliks Kostyra discussed the session:

The Walbrzych PZPR report-back and program conference debated today with the participation of Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. There were 245 delegates at the conference representing the 41,000 members of the voivodship party organization.

Jozef Nowak, first secretary of the voivodship committee, gave a report summing up the almost 2-year period of party activity in an exceptionally difficult political economic and social situation. Among other things, he said that our party is currently in different conditions. The general attitude of the members has undergone a distinct improvement. The political struggle continues today as in June 1981, but we now have the initiative in this struggle.

He went on to present the voivodship committee's trends in creating a good climate in mining and industrial plants, with the aim of improving labor discipline and production quality and of changing the attitude to the many newly formed trade unions and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

The discussion tackled the most important matters requiring immediate solution. For example, one of the female delegates presented the program for tidying up the housing economy and supplying the towns with water. The serious situation in environmental protection because of the immense dust pollution in the Walbrzych region was also presented. The still enormous reserves in agriculture were also pointed out. Many statements concerned ideological work in basic party organizations. At the end of the discussion, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took the floor.

Michalek at Slupsk Conference

LD040832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The PZPR report-back and program campaign continues. Janusz Sternacki has compiled a report on the Slupsk Voivodship party conference.

The Slupsk party organization has more than 30,000 members and candidate members. At the debate of the voivodship report-back conference, 214 delegates assessed this group of PZPR people's activities for the past 19 months. The discussion focused on several important topics, primarily the issue of providing food. Food production in the coastal Slupsk Voivodship also means fisheries. Taking advantage of Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek's presence at the conference, the debaters spoke out boldly and specifically. They made many proposals for the conference of the voivodship's supreme party authorities.

Other important topics were education and upbringing, medical care and environmental protection. The lack of apartments for teachers and doctors makes the efforts to date hardly effective. If the lack of new schools and hospitals is understandable in the present situation, the issue of the proper specialist cadres -- which has not been settled for years -- gives rise to impatience.

The Slupsk Baltic coast has always been and will remain a recreation base for millions of Poles. The losses caused by the recent storms run into hundreds of millions of zloty. The repairs will take decades.

Both the executive's report, delivered by the first secretary of the voivodship committee, Mieczyslaw Wojcik, and those speaking in the discussion were critical in their assessment of the situation in many branches of the economy. They pointed out the many ways out of the crisis and of obtaining calculable results. After listening to the entire day's debate, I came to the conclusion, as the majority of the delegates probably also did, that the Slupsk party members have assumed very difficult tasks. There is no other way to get rid of the feeling of helplessness and to take one's place among those who will carry out the difficult, but clearly defined, tasks for the Slupsk party organization and all of the voivodship's inhabitants.

VOIVODSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEES HOLD MEETINGS

LD030259 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Feb -- Voivodship defence committees meet throughout Poland to discuss key current issues and examine the execution of adopted arrangements.

The Krakow Voivodship Defence Committee (WKO) assessed law and public order in that region. According to presented data, the socio-political situation in Krakow has undergone further favourable stabilization.

In Wroclaw, the defense committee evaluated positively the recruitment of candidates to professional military schools, and assessed the state of security and law and order in that city.

The voivodship defence committee in Opole discussed the recommendations made by military inspections.

The provincial defence committee in Ciechanow examined the decisions taken by personnel departments concerning persons whose work was assessed negatively during military inspections this winter.

The committee in Suwalki evaluated the work of the voivodship centre for agriculture.

Yesterday, the Warsaw Voivodship Defence Committee assessed the fight against speculation, noting that frequent inspections and harsh punishment for the perpetrators helped markedly check and reduce this phenomenon.

The committee in Katowice evaluated law and public order as well as the socio-political situation in the region.

More on Sessions

LD040030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Further sessions of the voivodship defense committees have been held.

In Gdansk the economic and social situation in the voivodship during the period of martial law suspension was assessed. It was decided to continue the activity of the military operational group at voivodship level.

During the session in Tarnobrzeg a further improvement in order and security in the voivodship was noted.

SEJM COMMITTEE DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

LD030311 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb -- Today's session of the Sejm Foreign Trade Committee sized up the initiation of the economic reform in foreign trade. A condition for increasing the export production and creating the economy's pro-export orientation is the up-grading of the economic and financial tools of controlling the production.

Participants in the discussion stressed that the assumptions of the reform did not offer sufficient motivation for developing export production by enterprises. The reform did not tie the rise in the fund of wages to the profitability of the implemented exports.

While noticing clear progress in the activity of foreign trade in 1982 and in initiating principles of the reform in it, the Sejm deputies generally emphasized the need for constant perfection of the economic mechanisms. They must not only stimulate the growth of exports, but also encourage enterprises to improve their effectiveness.

In view of the fact that foreign trade enterprises turn into trade companies, the creation of new forms of connecting them with industry will require appropriate organizational changes.

## WALESA ON REGIME FAILURE, CONTINUED STRUGGLE

AU031524 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, February 3 -- The effects of a year of martial law in Poland, with a worsened economic situation and increasing hostility towards the government, is "already a political victory" for those who fight for the rights of the independent Solidarity union, according to former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa in an exclusive interview with the Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA today.

In the interview, the first Walesa granted since he was released in November after 11 months of detention, he said that the economic situation in Poland "has gotten worse, the people's hostility towards the government increases and even the hardliners no longer know what to say. [Quotation marks as received]

Walesa is convinced that there will be a return to the 1980 Gdansk accords which led to the creation of trade union pluralism and that "the attitude of society will in the long run generate this pluralism."

"I will continue to fight with legal and peaceful means", adding that "our battle is not against either the communist party or socialism or the government, which we do not want to overthrow or replace." Walesa concluded by saying that "we only ask the government to serve the country and workers with our support, and this is what we are fighting for."

## OPINION POLL ASSESSES SOCIAL MOODS IN 1982-83

AU031157 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 31 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "Opinion Polls on Social Moods"]

[Text] During the second half of December 1982, and in January 1983, the Public Opinion and Programmed Studies Research Center of the Radio and Television Committee carried out what specialists call a survey of a representative cross section of Poland's total adult population to obtain views about moods of society, about public feelings of calm or tension in the country, and about the public evaluation of the imposition of martial law and its suspension.

The research carried out in January 1983 regarding an appraisal of current moods shows important changes compared with the results of previous polls. In 1982 the prevailing opinion was that social moods were bad. The results of the January poll indicate the preponderance of views that the moods of society are positive.

Two questions were put to those who were surveyed: Are the current moods among people very good or just good? Or are they rather negative or bad?

In April 1982, 21 percent of those questioned answered yes to the first question, after August it was 18 percent, in November (the poll was carried out twice) it was 16 and 25 percent and in January this year, it was 49 percent. The second question was answered in a similar way: 64 percent, 72 percent, 71 percent, 63 percent, and 39 percent. The remainder did not express any definite opinion.

Similar changes were observed on the issue of an appraisal of society's sense of peace or tension in the country. From June through November 1982, the majority of those questioned was rather more aware of tension and unrest. In December 1982, the feeling that calm had returned was prevalent. In January 1983, such an opinion was all the more widespread. Even in June 1982, 36 percent of those questioned stated that they felt the country was peaceful. After 31 August 1982 this opinion was expressed by 18 percent of those questioned, by 34 percent in November, by 52 percent in December, and by 61 percent in January 1983. However, in June 1982, 55 percent of those questioned stated that they sensed a feeling of anxiety, and after 31 August 1982, 76 percent of those questioned expressed the same opinion, though in November it was 59 percent, in December it was 43 percent, and in January 1983 it was only 35 percent. The remainder did not express any opinion on the subject.

The center also carried out research into opinions regarding the imposition of martial law. In December 1982 the following question was put to those participating in the poll: How, after a year, would you assess the imposition of martial law? This was preceded by the question: How do you appease the decision to impose martial law? In reply to this, 69 percent of the poll participants stated in February 1982 that this decision was justified, while in April, this opinion was expressed by 64 percent of the participants, by 62 percent in June, 56 percent in September and by 70 percent in December. In February 1982, 20 percent of the interviewers stated that it was an unjustified decision, in April this was the opinion of 25 percent of the interviewees, of 23 percent in July of 18 percent in September and of 15 percent in December. Other interviewees had no opinion on the subject.

Three polls were carried out with regard to the suspension of martial law, two in December, the interviewees were asked how they appraised the impending suspendion of martial law and in January they were asked to appraise the already implemented suspension. And so in December, 55 percent of the interviewees stated that it was a good thing that martial law was (will be) suspended. This research was carried out on 21 December, 10 percent stated that it was (is) too early to suspend or lift martial law. On 28 December 9 percent of the polled repeated this view, and on 18 January, 10 percent. The remainder of the polled gave other replies or had no definite opinion.

MORE THAN 1 MILLION JOIN NEW TRADE UNIONS

LD040436 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Feb -- More than 1 million people have so far joined new trade unions in Poland. The new organizations, formed at factory level under the trade union law passed last October, began formal operation only last January 1.

Middle-aged and older blue-collar workers predominate among the members of new unions. The majority of the working population have still not made up their mind, apparently waiting for the unions to demonstrate how they can defend workers' rights and interests.

For the time being, organizational matters take up a lot of time at the start of union activity, making it difficult to score impressive achievements. Even so, a number of organizations have already managed to settle emerging problems in the interests of the crews.

The newly formed trade unions are being helped by the activities of the Social Consultative Committee, an advisory body formed to assist their renascence, whose efforts have been today reviewed and praised by the Council of State.

In one example, the trade union of Poland's biggest petrochemical complex, Petrochemia of Ploc, responding to workers' demands and acting in concert with the PUWP factory committee, forced a change of the management's guidelines on bonus (?payment) for last December.

In another case, the wage system in the Odra deep-sea fighing enterprise of Swinoujscie has been amended to reflect the position of the local trade union. A member of the union's founding committee told a PAP reporter: "We must remind some of our managers that trade unions are here again, for they have forgotten it."

Access to [word indistinct] recreational facilities, housing problems, productivity norms, programmes (?of action), preparations for the first [words indistinct] other questions which the unions (?are) tackling at present:

## BRIEFS

SICK LEAVE BENEFITS -- According to a Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Welfare announcement, as of 1 March sick leave benefits will be reduced by 50 percent for the first 3 days of sick leave. Workers taking sick leave as a result of accidents at work, industrial diseases, and pregnancy will not have benefits reduced. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 3 Feb 83 LD]

ENVOY TO SWITZERLAND -- Warsaw, 3 Feb -- Following the appointment by the Council of State of Marian Dmochowski as Poland's ambassador to Switzerland, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled him from the post of under-secretary of state at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 3 Feb 83 LD]

CEAUSESCU VISITS PRAHOVA COUNTY ENTERPRISES

AU031928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/2/1983 -- In the morning of February 3, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to industrial units in Prahova County.

Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; and Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the RCP Prahova County committee, took part in the visit.

At the visited units, President Nicolae Ceausescu and experts and responsible factors of economic ministries examined how action is taken in certain key industrial branches for the fulfilment of their tasks from the single national plan of economic and social development for this year and for the entire 1981-1985 5-year plan and for their increased contribution to the promotion of technical progress. Measures were agreed upon for the increase and diversification of the production of injection equipment destined to various diesel engines and which is also exported.

In this frame, at the fine mechanics works in Sinaia, the first enterprise visited by the Romanian head of state, the programme of development and diversification of the production of injection pumps was examined. The unit turns out 25 standard sizes of pumps intended to equip diesel engines required both at home and by numerous foreign partners. In the discussions with the workers of the enterprise aspects of their work and life were also approached.

Then, the precision tools plant at Breaza was visited -- a modern unit manufacturing pulverizers, valve parts, injectors, hydraulic apparatus. The location of the plant in this mountain zone ensures the manufacture of high precision products. The Romanian head of state was shown an exhibition displaying the main products turned out by the enterprise and modern methods and technologies applied in the manufacturing process.

President Ceausescu recommended that further action should be taken in both units for the manufacture of high quality products, which should ensure the higher capitalization of metal and meet the different needs of the sectors of the national economy, as well as the demands of foreign partners.

RIBICIC SPEECH TO SAWPY PRESIDIUM REPORTED

LD031445 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Telling the members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium about the LCY Central Committee Presidium's activity, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed the need to mobilize all resources in order to surmount the economic crisis that was threatening to grow into a crisis of the political system. After the 12th LCY Congress, Ribicic said, it was necessary to solve the problem of overcoming -- after Tito, without Tito, Kardelj and Bakaric, the great authorities on theory and practice -- the differences that objectively exist in the republics and the provinces. The first session of the LCY Central Committee was devoted to this. This session was very important because it made it possible to prevent the opening of artificial fronts, of divisions between the developed and underdeveloped and poor, and between big and small nations. It became clear that instead of everybody digging in behind their barricades in defense of their own interests, one should search in all environments for what is the most progressive, humane, and for what should be pooled. In this, Ribicic said, lie enormous resources. Consequently, the documents of this session are of importance not only for the League of Communists but also for democratic relations in the country, for the speedier transformation of the party into the LCY [as received], for the transformation of the party in power into the leading force of our society.

It is very significant that we admitted the existence of differences, that we did not say that everything was monolithic [words indistinct]. Unity must be established in society, Ribicic stressed, on the basis of arguments on every specific question. That was the attitude of the Second Session of the LCY Central Committee. This was followed by two sessions at which priority was given to economic questions and at which pressure was exerted in order to make the whole of society turn in the direction of economic principles, so that we could begin to solve them more speedily. Other countries enjoyed an advantage in this connection, because we did not react quickly enough, but on the whole became heavily indebted and lived well without being covered by our own work; this is why we wanted to begin making a change in such a situation through intervention by the League of Communists.

We supported Kraigher's commission and its materials because they provide answers to a number of special questions such as social policy, employment, agricultural policy and so forth. We also supported the forward-looking aspect of the economic policy pursued by the Federal Executive Council, as well as the resolution [on social and economic development]. There were also numerous joint sessions of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium on the problems of indebtedness and on how Yugoslavia should behave toward international capital; this is not merely a question of whether anyone will give us anything, Ribicic stressed, because, after all, no one gives us anything for nothing, we must pay for everything.

There is also the question of our sovereignty, of preserving the principle of self-managing development and our nonaligned position, our membership of the common front of the great Nonaligned Movement. We were very determined to persist in this, not to place our cards in the hands of someone else outside our country, and to show that we were capable of settling our relations ourselves. It was a great success for Yugoslavia that it gained the chance to breathe, consolidate self-managing positions and create the conditions needed for the stabilization program.

In this respect it is a great thing that we succeeded in agreeing on our export orientation, Ribicic said, adding that what has been achieved should not now become a facade behind which no real change in relations will take place.

We are now at a crucial moment at which we must pursue the policy of relying on our own resources and abandon the old practice, Ribicic stressed, adding that the first few months of this year will be exceptionally important in this respect. If the old trends continue, if these resources we have obtained are also used in an uneconomic manner, and if we do not begin to extricate ourselves from restrictive administrative measures and strengthen the initiative of associated labor organized on the basis of self-management, we shall go into a grave political crisis. This is why economic problems continue to have priority and we should not allow anyone to blind us with the idea that any "Pigeon Roosts" [allusion to the theater play "Golubnjaca"] are more important.

The basic issues are what we shall live on, how we shall create social security in the country, how we shall open the prospect of employment for 6 million of our workers and millions of young people. These are the problems that trouble us and that we must solve, and we should not allow any groups to lecture us. However, Ribicic warned, a whole series of problems have begun emerging outside our economy. The front of the antisocialist, antiself-management forces, which are raising their banner, has grown. This is the front that has made considerable inroads into our editorial offices, into certain television programs, and has started pushing back socialist self-management. This is where the most dogmatic forces that advocate the strong-hand approach have joined forces with the liberals who consider that democracy will by itself solve all the problems. Suddenly we found ourselves facing phenomena to which there was not proper reaction, and even the party reacted in a nervous manner without linking itself with the forces that alone are in the position to establish order in this respect.

We devoted our attention to these problems at the Presidium's session and reviewed the situation -- the question of whether this is a matter of socialist forces or whether somebody else is imposing a policy on us that is not progressive, democratic and socialist.

We have been able to see that everything depends on how well-organized we are, on a League of Communists that should wage its struggle more fully on the basis of Marxist positions, invoking the authority not of the party in power but of a party that has answers to socioeconomic, ideological, cultural and other questions. In the Socialist Alliance too, one should struggle by means of political work and not only by means of state coercion and bans, though the latter are also necessary from time to time.

At the Presidium session, Ribicic said, we reached the conclusion that we should aim at the kind of political plenum with attention centered not only on political problems but on the balance of forces in our society, the role of the working class and of knowledge in society [words indistinct], the role of the intelligentsia and of our creative forces. This is a very important question, especially because at times we wage the struggle against technocracy and managerial structures in such a way that we in fact hinder creative work. On top of all this we have severed our ties with the young generation. At one time we used to go to the student center and have rows with them there; yet that was after all open dialogue. One should also consider our security situation and international relations and establish a method of work for the League of Communists which, in its policy, will really rely on the masses, on the working people.

We should, in fact, establish a method of transforming the party into a League of Communists that will have no interests outside the interests of the working people, of the working class, Ribicic said in conclusion. We must prove ourselves in this way, even at the cost of some privileges, above all in the ideopolitical monopolistic sense of the word. We should study our standing in the Socialist Alliance, examine the latter's nature by virtue of its composition, and see whether it is communist. Consequently, in making preparations for a LCY Central Committee plenum there is also need for help from the Socialist Alliance, which also must develop a different method of work and assume responsibility for the functioning of the delegate system. We cannot continue to have the state of affairs, Ribicic stressed, where we have to resort to any kind of authority to overcome the impasse when delegates in the assembly cannot agree, when they barricade themselves behind imperative mandates or behind their own interests. This can be successful one, twice or three times, but not all the time. The coordination of the republics and provinces must be put on the agenda, it must be publicly shown who advocates what. In this way it will be seen that in our society one cannot have the situation where some people are in every respect progressive and devoted to self-management and some are totally committed to the defense of that which is old.

## Dejanovic Speaks at Session

LD031458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- The realization of the constitutional role of the Socialist Alliance requires a critical analysis of the phenomenon of sectarianism in political life, since in practice the basis of political action is often too narrow. Many significant decisions, it was stressed at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, with Marin Cetinic in the chair, are made outside this organization. For this reason working people and citizens are insufficiently involved in the solving of important questions of our society. Today's session was devoted to the realization of the constitutional role of our largest political organization.

We have to achieve the widest mobilization in all areas of social life and work in the struggle to implement the program of social and economic stabilization. We have to ensure that fresh actions and initiatives are started everywhere. This was stressed in the introductory report by Jovan Dejanovic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. We have to create new prospects, Dejanovic added, and strengthen our faith in our own powers, as well as put an end to various forms of resistance, defeatism and spreading of doubt and disbelief in a successful outcome of the struggle for stabilization.

Stressing that it is necessary to start a broad political and expert activity regarding the questions of further promotion of the political system, Jovan Dejanovic said that there is great interest in this among the public. Social practice points to the need for further consolidation of the political system along the lines of strengthening self-management and rule of the working class. However, there are other views, obviously inspired by ideas that there should be considerable changes in our political system. It is not a question of changing our Constitution, he added, since the causes of the situation are not to be found in a crisis of the system of socialist self-management as defined by the Constitution and system-based laws, but, above all, in inconsistent implementation of socialist self-management.

There has recently also been a certain stagnation in political life, Dejanovic said, particularly when it comes to speedy and decisive reactions to various negative phenomena and problems.

We have to be self-critical and say that there are phenomena of wavering, disunity and opportunism in the struggle for basic guidelines even in the work of the Socialist Alliance and certain cadres. Particularly harmful in this connection are phenomena of opportunism and indifference in [word indistinct] political life and in broadest social and cultural action. This situation favors the activity -- covert but also increasingly open -- of opponents of socialist self-management of all colors.

Nationalists and chauvinists have been particularly active recently. Allegedly acting in the name of democracy and freedom while in reality representing unitarist and separatist views, under the guise of concern for their own nation and for the future of democracy in our society, they audaciously attack our revolution's basic heritage, above all, the equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and socialist self-management as a whole.

The Socialist Alliance should not and will not put up with these attacks. We have to strengthen the social offensive against these forces precisely by actions of the Socialist Alliance. We have to expose publicly all opponents of socialist self-management, thus strengthening the judgement of truth and of democratic beliefs of the working people itself, Jovan Dejanovic stressed.

Mitja Ribicic also took part in the debate. He stressed that it is very significant that we have finally admitted that differences exist, that we no longer claim that everything is monolithic and that only the opinion of the party is needed.

MORE ON VIDIC SPEECH AT KOLARAC UNIVERSITY

AU021621 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 29, 30 and 31 January on pages 6, 3, and 8, respectively, carries in three 1,200-word, 1,300-word and 900-word installments an "abridged version" of the speech by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the meeting of educational workers at the Kolarac University in Belgrade on 28 January.

In addition to the TANJUG and Belgrade radio versions of the speech, BORBA on the 29th attributes to Vidic the remark that "the communist and workers parties still have not overcome their fears that one of the socialist countries, depending on its strength and possibilities, might impose its model on others." The version then has Vidic saying: "This is possible in view of the possible policy of hegemony that may be followed by a socialist state (as is known such situations do exist). In this event it is then also possible to transfer the model concerned."

Speaking about the antinuclear movements in Western Europe, Dobrivoje Vidic said, according to BORBA on the 31st:

"I must say also on this occasion that the antinuclear movements in Western Europe, which are a part of the struggle for peace and disarmament in the world, deserve full support because they, too, represent an expression of the general concern over the fact that, in this vital sphere of human life, no agreement has been yet reached -- the agreement that the peoples of the world rightfully expect from their representatives, statesmen, diplomats, military representatives and other factors who must make their unavoidable contribution to all this."

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES MEETING

LD021615 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today discussed the problems of the tourist economy and preparations for this year's tourist season and the supply of goods for consumption on the domestic market. At the beginning of the session, delegates paid homage with a 1 minute silence to Dr Vladimir Bakaric, the recently-deceased vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Nikla Kmezic, president of the Chamber, stressed that Vladimir Bakaric, one of Comrade Tito's closest collaborators, made a great contribution to the creation and building of socialist Yugoslavia, the struggle for the affirmation of the working class and the theoretical elaboration of the concept of our self-managing society.

The introductory report on market supplies and topical problems concerning the tourist economy was submitted by Luka Reljic, federal secretary for market and general economic affairs.

After agreeing that these two themes should be discussed separately, delegates first dweit on the problems of the tourist economy and preparations for this year's tourist season.

Marjan Racan, president of the Executive Board of the General Association of the Yugoslav Tourist Economy, stressed that we had to have enough courage to state clearly, both to ourselves and to Europe, that this year's supplies would be satisfactory in our country. If we fail to regulate supplies, he said, all the preparations for this year's season will be in vain.

Delegates continued work by discussing the supplies of goods for consumption on the Yugoslav unified market, about which Luka Reljic also spoke in his introductory report.

Rodoljub Stanic (Serbia) described as encouraging the assessment made by Luka Reljic, federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs, according to which market disruptions are largely subjective in character. If this is really so, I dare express the hope that we shall find them easier to tackle than we would if they were objective. In endorsing this assessment, I should like to ask two questions, Stanic said.

The federal secretary said that in connection with the problems experienced in keeping the market supplied with flour, there had been cases of blackmail concerning the participation in the distribution of foreign exchange and cases of making the sale of flour conditional on the sale of some other less important products. Whose subjective shortcoming is this and has the Federal Executive Council made any use in this connection of the powers at its disposal to suppress this phenomena?

Also, the federal secretary said that the absence of meat had been caused by a disparity between prices. In the documents we received it is noted that this was caused by the excessive slaughter of milking cows, owing to which there was no milk. I should like to ask whose subjective shortcoming it was when there was excessive slaughter of livestock in conditions caused by the freezing of prices.

Ratimir Fuks (Bosnia-Hercegovina) expressed the view of the committee for the market and prices that the measures proposed in the materials submitted by the Federal Executive Council were not concrete enough and not in keeping with the gravity of the situation. Furthermore, Fuks said, they are not in keeping with what working people and citizens expect at this moment.

Consequently, all who are responsible for supplies should be made dutybound to take steps in the first quarter of this year to ensure supplies of all that is needed to prevent any further shortages in the market, Fuks said.

The explicit view in the Trade Union Federation is that the long-term and fundamental solution concerning the elimination of the problem of the shortage of the basic products and of keeping the market better supplied is to be found primarily in increased production. Apart from that, Lazar Zeric, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, stressed, the stabilization of the market and achieving the optimum level of reserves of not only raw and reproduction materials but also mass consumption goods can only be achieved by equilibrium between supply and demand.

The practice of introducing coupons, which is widespread in our country, leads to negative consequences in the realization of self-managing socioeconomic relations and does not solve the problem of shortcomings. The Trade Union Federation, Zeric went on, particularly stresses the question of personal and collective responsibility for the introduction of coupons, bearing in mind that their introduction is not based on the Constitution and that apart from the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, other sociopolitical organizations at the federal level have also come out against such a solution to the problem of supplies because not even the issuing of coupons guarantees that the greater quantities of goods which are needed will be supplied. Also this causes among citizens the kind of psychosis which existed at the time when the country was in a far more difficut economic situation and possessed fewer production, cadre and technical prerequisites for the production of goods. Owing to this, Zeric said, it is the unanimous view of the Presidium that the solution to the problem for the basic products needed for life -- flour, oil, sugar, medicines, detergents and so forth -- must be based on efforts to ensure the necessary quantities of goods and, above all, by raising domestic production and, as far as necessary, setting aside the foreign exchange needed to import the quantities not available at home or the raw materials needed for domestic production.

After a discussion on keeping the market supplied, the chamber adopted its conclusions, which specify what should be done to alleviate or eliminate the present disruptions as soon as possible. Proceeding from the conclusion that normal supplies have been seriously disrupted, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces judged that all the appropriate organs in associated labor, municipalities and towns, banks, self-managing interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries and economic chambers, as well as the appropriate subjects in the republics and the provinces, must, together with the Federal Executive Council, do everything that is necessary to ensure the adequate quantities of flour, oil, sugar, meat, milk, and all indispensable medicines and detergents.

The Federal Executive Council, the conclusions continue, will regularly keep the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces informed about the use of the commodity credits intended for the purposes defined by the social contract on ways of ensuring and utilizing the foreign exchange needed to pay for the priority imports of specific products required to keep the country's market supplied.

Stressing the need to monitor all actions aimed at improving supplies, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces asked the Federal Executive Council and the appropriate federal organs and organizations to report on this to the SFRY Assembly every 10 days.

Delegates adopted the conclusions concerning the tourist economy.

The conclusions stress that in order to achieve the planned influx of foreign tourists this year, it is indispensable to urgently eliminate problems in the field of organization of the tourist economy and quality of services. It was also concluded that it is indispensable to ensure as speedily as possible normal supplies for the entire Yugoslav market.

The conclusions stress that with regard to the question of supplies of kerosene, gasoline, diesel oil and fuel oil, the appropriate organs should urgently take steps to make possible the importing of the necessary quantities of kerosene and consider the question of exemption from the payment of import duties levied on it. The supplies of gasoline should be ensured throughout the country and the sale of gasoline coupons to foreign tourists should be made possible in exchange offices at all border crossings. The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces points to the need for the Federal Executive council to consider the possibility of abolishing the coupon needed by consumers at home when buying gasoline and to report on this to the chamber by the end of March of this year.

After hearing the introductory report submitted by the director general of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted conclusions.

The conclusions note that the chamber has been kept informed about the activities launched by the Federal Executive Council for the purpose of adopting measures and documents needed for implementation of the resolution on the realization of Yugoslavia's social plan for the period from 1981-85 in the course of 1983. In this connection it is noted that, despite all the efforts being made, the preparation and adoption of the specific measures and documents needed for the realization of the adopted economic policy in individual important spheres are running behind schedule. This state of affairs further hinders the implementation of the tasks set in the resolution, especially as subjects in social reproduction are not yet acquainted with all the conditions of economic activity for this year.

The chamber makes the Federal Executive Council and other federal organs and organizations dutybound to speed up the process of adoption of measures and to launch actions aimed at implementing the policy defined in the resolution and the corresponding program and to adopt other measures needed for the realization of the resolution.

Delegates continued work by discussing the railways, an introductory report on which was submited by Zoran Nastic, chairman of the Management Board of the Community of Yugoslav Railways.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces then adopted the appropriate conclusions, in which it is stressed that railway transport in Yugoslavia does not satisfy the economy's and society's need for transport services in a satisfactory manner.

In the conclusions adopted today, the Federal Executive Council is asked to adopt timely measures and launch activities within its sphere of work in order to contribute to settling the existing difficulties experienced by the railways and for creating the conditions needed for their more successful work and more rapid development in keeping with the agreed policy in this field, especially in keeping with the conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and in keeping with the resolution of 1983.

The chamber continued its work by analyzing the assessment of the profitability of continuing the work of the network of economic units founded abroad. On the basis of the material prepared in the Federal Executive Council and the introductory report submitted by Abdulah Mutapcic, member of the Federal Executive Council, the chamber adopted the appropriate conclusions. Delegates then extended their support to the decision to amend and supplement the federal statute concerning credits for the more rapid development of economically and insufficiently developed republics and provinces and adopted a number of laws ratifying our country's contracts and agreements with other countries. The chamber also adopted a draft decision on changing the decision concerning the preparation and adoption of amendments and additions to Yugoslavia's medium-term plan.

At the end of the session the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also adopted a proposal to elect Miloslav Stijovic as a Yugoslav federal court judge.

MEAT, PRODUCE, DAIRY PRICES TO INCREASE 3 FEB

LD021804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1704 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Summary] Belgrade 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Following a decision by the Federal Executive Council [FEC], the retail price of fresh meat is to go up 28-33 percent while the price of basic agricultural produce is to increase by 21.85 percent on average. This decision was announced at a press conference today. Beginning tomorrow, fresh pork will cost 33 percent more; beef, baby beef [junetina] and veal will go up by 32 percent, lamb by 28 percent and fish by 32 percent. Other varieties of meat will also cost more. Their price will go up by 30 percent. The price of agricultural products is to go up by 15.84 percent while livestock and dairy produce prices are to go up by 27.27 percent. The FEC has also decided to raise rail fares by 15 percent. This will affect both passengers and goods. Bearing in mind the fact that the railways already raised their prices in December, this means that rail fares will have gone up by as much as 34.35 percent.

At today's press conference, FEC representatives said that eliminating price differences and coordinating prices are the main reasons for today's increase. The government was aware that price coordination cannot be carried out painlessly, it was noted at the press conference, and other price rises are imminent. These will affect milk and milk products, meat products, electricity, coal and rents.

BANNING OF STUDENT PUBLICATION EXPLAINED

AU010930 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jan 83 p 3

[A.D. Report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 Jan -- On the occasion of different interpretations and disinformation in connection with the banning of the last two issues of the Ljubljana student periodical TRIBUNA, a representative of the basic public prosecutor's office in Ljubljana stated to BORBA that the pertinent court had made a decision, already in effect, banning the distribution of the New Year's double issue (No. 10 and 11) and the double issue No. 12 and 13. These measures were taken in accordance with the procedure laid down by law in which the court made a decision on the requests of both parties, that is, representatives of TRIBUNA and the public prosecutor's office. The New Year's double issue of TRIBUNA was banned because it carried an open letter to the SFRY Presidency signed by the periodical's editorial board which rudely slanders the achievements of our self-managing socialist development and grossly distorts statements by the president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation.

The second double issue was banned because it carried the first decision on banning the periodical and parts of the incriminating letter.

The basic public prosecutor's office believes that particularly because of the delicate nature of the matter and certain incorrect interpretations and explanations of measures in this field in general and in this specific case, it is necessary that this problem be discussed by the Socialist Alliance.

To this end, the basic public prosecutor's office is preparing a special report which will more thoroughly analyze the situation in connection with preventing the abuse of the freedom of the press and other forms of information.

STAMBOLIC DEPARTS INDONESIA FOR BURMA VISIT

LD040947 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of a Yugoslav delegation have left Jakarta on board a special plane for the island of Bali where they will stop for 1 day en route to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The official Yugoslav-Indonesian talks ended yesterday. Presidents Stambolic and Suharto expressed their satisfaction with the success of the visit and the talks. They judged that they would contribute to the further promotion of friendly relations and cooperation with Indonesia and Yugoslavia in the international field and in the field of bilateral relations.

USSR FLEET OF WARSHIPS ARRIVES IN SPLIT

LD031548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Split, 3 Feb (TANJUG) -- A fleet of warships of the USSR Navy, under the command of rear admiral N.I. Gorshkov [name as received], arrived in Split today on a 10-day unofficial and friendly visit. During their stay the ships' crews will be acquainted with cultural and historical sights of the town.

AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH PRC'S HU YAOBANG

LD030522 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, has received Sava Obradovic, the Yugoslav ambassador in Beijing. In a friendly atmosphere, which characterizes the relations both between the two countries and between the LCY and CPC, views were exchanged on further promoting cooperation.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

LD021144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] New York, February 2 (TANJUG) -- Diplomatic relations were established Tuesday between Yugoslavia and Dominca [as received].

The appropriate documents were exchanged by the two countries permanent U.N. representatives, Ambassadors del Rosario [Dominican-Republic representative] and Ignac Golob. Both sides expressed the wish to develop friendly relations and promote cooperation between the Dominican Republic and Yugoslavia. It has been learned here that Dominica [as received] has applied to join the Nonaligned Movement as a guest. It is assumed that it will attend the coming seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi in this status.

NIN REPORTS ON MANAGUA NONALIGNED MEETING

AU011235 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1673 23 Jan 83 pp 40, 41

["Special report" for NIN by Djuka Julius, POLITIKA correspondent in Managua: "Nonaligned Movement: Radically or Realistically"]

[Excerpts] [no place and date given] It is impossible to speak about nonalignment in Latin America without placing the main emphasis on resistance to American domination because, since the time of the Monroe Doctrine, this part of the world has been virtually transformed into a U.S. sphere of influence. Thus, it was not surprising but rather in accordance with the political reality that, at the first meeting of nonaligned countries on the subject of Latin America -- the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Nicaragua's capital -- the condemnation of the American policy in Central America found multiple expression in the "Managua declaration," the final document of that important meeting.

Considering the fact that the meeting was held in Nicaragua, a country which has been subjected to indisputable American pressures mainly through Honduras, from where the Somozist bands are making their incursions into Nicaragua, killing Sandinist activists or committing acts of sabotage, the final document contained sharp terms, something on which the host country especially insisted.

To be honest, many delegations believed that a more moderate tone would facilitate the efforts to create the necessary conditions for negotiations on solving the Central American crisis, which is unthinkable without U.S. participation.

Unnecessary Verbalism

Precisely for that reason it came as a surprise, especially at the first moment, that Nicaragua, which most needs the peaceful efforts as a prerequisite for definitely and finally consolidating the Sandinist revolution, appraised all efforts to eliminate the unnecessary verbalism and open the door to peaceful solutions through negotiations as acts of "yielding" to the United States.

At the same time, probably to prove that anyone advocating a more realistic approach has succumbed to U.S. influence and pressure, the Cuban delegation distributed to all delegates the transcript of a document, a kind of "aide-memoire," which U.S. diplomats presented to several nonaligned countries on the eve of the Managua meeting. The document outlines U.S. views on the situation following the Malvinas crisis, the civil war in El Salvador, the border situation between Nicaragua and Honduras and the like. All this is naturally stated in line with the thesis that Nicaragua has become the springboard for Cuban and USSR penetration in Central America.

However, many delegations resolutely rejected -- some of them in direct polemics with the Nicaraguan hosts and their Cuban friends -- the thesis that every amendment aimed at introducing more realism and moderation into the vocabulary of the final document is an indication of a kind of "yielding" to the United States. For instance, Pakistan acted in this manner and protested against this kind of imputation.

Strange Brochure

Many delegates connected all these differences to a booklet which the Nicaraguans distributed among the delegations upon their arrival for the meeting.

This booklet was entitled "The Movement of Nonaligned Countries as Irreplaceable Force in the Anti-Imperialist Struggle" and was published -- as stated on its covers -- by the Department for Nonaligned Countries of the General Directorate for Multilateral Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua.

The first perusal of that booklet provoked such a reaction among a majority of delegates of nonaligned countries that the hosts hastily withdrew it and did not distribute it to the delegations that arrived later, and Victor Tinoco, chief of the Nicaraguan delegation to the meeting of the Coordination Bureau and deputy minister of foreign affairs, was compelled to publicly apologize at the plenary session by explaining that the booklet was a mistake, that it did not represent the Nicaraguan view, that it was not known who..., something that hardly anyone was able to accept in view of the fact that the booklet was published by his ministry.

In addition to the appraisal that, in Nicaragua's view, the (third) summit meeting in Lusaka and the (fifth) summit meeting in Colombo were a "step backward" in the development of the Nonaligned Movement, which immediately provoked a reaction from the delegations of Zambia and Sri Lanka, the little brochure includes a four-page article entitled "Theory of Equidistance and Theory of Natural Alliance in Nonaligned Movement." This article caused great indignation because it profoundly contradicts the original priciples of the Nonaligned Movement and all of its official documents by expressing obvious sympathies for one bloc, the USSR and the socialist countries, presents a one-sided interpretation of nonalignment and appraises this interpretation as the "more progressive," "purer" and "more resolutely anti-imperialist."

Thus, this booklet imputes to the mainstream of the movement the policy of "equi-distance" (equal distance from both blocs) when the mainstream of the movement in fact defends the nonbloc orientation of the movement and then goes on to expound at great length the historical correctness and necessity of "natural alliance" with the USSR and the socialist camp [larger]. And in this connection, for instance, the article forgets the intervention in Afghanistan which is essentially no different from the American intervention in Central America.

Unusual Imputations.

Many delegates and especially those who believe (and a majority of them do) that the original nonaligned orientation is in Nicaragua's vital interest because it represents the only possible and realistic platform for its stabilization and for a possible settlement of relations with the United States, did not believe what they read in that (hastily withdrawn) little brochure.

At the formal opening of the meeting on its first day, the delegates were taken by surprise by the appearance of Hungarian representative Imre Hollai who, as he himself said, was invited by Cuba and Nicaragua to attend the important meeting of nonaligned countries in Nicaragua in his capacity as president of this year's session of the UN General Assembly. He concluded his speech by informing the non-aligned countries of the important decision adopted by the Warsaw Pact countries at their recent meeting in Prague, which represented an unusual surreptitious imposition by one of the blocs from the rostrum of the Managua meeting of nonaligned countries.

Avoiding conflicts on the eve of the New Delhi summit meeting, a majority of delegations attending the Managua meeting tried to keep the grossest distortions and one-sided interpretations of nonalignment out of the final document and to incorpo-rate in it everything essential to emphasize the unchanged original nonbloc orientation of the movement.

Following a proposal by Indonesia, resolutely supported by India, paragraph No. 29, which explicitly states that "the confrontation between the two big powers" is the main cause of the growing tension in the international situation, was incorporated in the final document only after considerable wrangling with the hosts. This paragraph is the only passage in the document that states the cause of international tension. Because of the stubborn opposition of Nicaragua and its friends, the document does not mention at all the rivalry and conflicts between the blocs, and the document's paragraph outlining the original principles of nonalignment is rather imprecise and narrow.

The Managua meeting provided the first indication of the forthcoming debates in New Delhi because it demonstrated that, despite everything, the champions of one-sided interpretation of nonalignment are still active.

NONALIGNED SUMMIT DISCUSSED WITH PLO OFFICIAL

LD022256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Consultations were held in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in Belgrade today with representatives of the PLO on the preparations for the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries. The most important questions due to be on the agenda of the seventh summit in New Delhi were discussed: in particular, the situation in the Near East and the Palestinian problem as the essence of the crisis in that part of the world. A high degree of agreement between Yugoslavia and the PLO on all questions was expressed during the meeting.

The consultations were conducted on behalf of the PLO by Abd al-Arif, assistant chief of the Political Department of the PLO Central Committee [name and title as received] and on behalf of Yugoslavia by Miljan Komatina, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

BORBA ON HUNGARY'S POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU021002 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 83 p 6

[TANJUG correspondent Milos Corovic report]

[Excerpts] Budapest, 27 Jan -- Hungary is passing through periods of general business conditions and unpleasant confrontations in the international market which reflect negatively on the standard of living and provoke a number of other difficulties. But it does not, because of this, wish to reduce the scope of socialist democracy. On the contrary, the more difficult conditions impose the need for expanding democracy, activating the existing forums and creating new public discussion forums in order to express this democracy. This is the basic message of a mass ideological consultative meeting which was organized recently by the party's Central Committee and at which some 800 workers from the fields of ideology, information, culture, science, arts and economy participated, among whom were also prominent nonparty members.

A similar consultative meeting was held here 10 years ago. It could be said that what was heard at this meeting, although everything by far has not been published yet, does not represent anything spectacular. But, at any rate, it is significant because of the moment at which certain norms of ideological behavior were reiterated, and because certain formulations were presented more clearly and precisely. It is characteristic that the participants in the Budapest meeting did not hesitate to use the expression "crisis" also for the weaknesses in the socialist world although, as has been learned, there were attempts to soften this phenomenon terminoligically and call it "birth pangs," "growing pains" and the like.

According to the leading Hungarian ideologists, there is no doubt whatsoever about whether the reform of the economic mechanism should continue or not. At the same time, the view is being heard increasingly more frequently that it was a mistake to hold back the effects of the reform 10 years ago, something that was realized later, and thus a return to the reform principles was later made.

Nationalists -- a Sensitive Topic

The Hungarian party proceeds from the fact that the present society is ideologically pluralistic and that Marxism as an ideology can obtain the advantages of the leading ideological force only in a permanent dialogue with the currents which think differently and which take different positions. In this respect, there will be no change in the policy of alliance of classes and strata which was launched a quarter of a century ago and which is manifested in the continuously valid slogan, "Who is not against us is with us." However, according to the position set forth at the consultative meeting, the "extremist opposition forces" which are working against the system cannot be a part of this framework. Therefore, a dialogue with different, and even ideologically alien views is not indispensable and desirable, and the system's tolerance can stand a trial as long as the socialist achievements and the working people's power are not attacked, one of the ideological axioms reads.

Reading what was heard at the consultative meeting, many people will dwell upon the statement that "concern for the Hungarians outside the borders" is being expressed in a part of the Hungarian public and that this fear is sometimes "justified." As well as that a part of the Hungarian people is at the same time turning against the Hungarian leadership with the accusation that "nothing is being done" for the Hungarians living outside Hungary's borders.

Several essential positions were expressed in connection with this problem, and they were as follows: The Leninist policy toward nationalists is not implemented equally in all socialist countries; nationalism can be born on the soil of socialism and in some places there are attempts of a "forceful assimilation and infringements of rights" of nationalites. The Hungarian party is not indifferent to these occurrences, but it does not request a revision of the state borders although it considers the Trianon treaty as "imperialist dictate." Namely, Hungary is a signatory of the Helsinki document which recognizes the inviolability of the present European borders. At the same time, the Hungarian party condemns any sowing of nationalism among the nationalities from abroad and believes that nationalism, if it appears in one community, cannot be neutralized and suppressed with the same methods of another community.